The Constitution.

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TERMS:

DAILY, One Year.......................$10 00
" Six Months........................ 5 00
WEEKLY, One Year.................... 2 00
" Six Months........................ 1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents; Weekly, 20 cents.

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Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 29

IT was Major George W. Anderson, and not Colonel E. C. Anderson as stated in General Beauregard's recent letter, who was in command of Fort McAllister at the time of its capture, and with the garrison received the compliment of a vote of thanks from the Confederate congress for the gallant defense of the fort against the assault of an entire division of the federal army.

AUGUSTA CHRONICLE: And now it is said that the opponents of Mr. Hill in the ninth district are preparing to defeat him, if possible, this fall. We learn that in order to secure the co-operation of the lower portion of the district in the movement, the mountain men will present to the nominating convention a man from one of the southern counties—probably Hon. Joel A. Billups, of Morgan. The principal ground of objection to Mr. Hill is that he is virtually a resident of the fifth and not of the ninth district. It is understood that the mountain men are perfectly willing to support Mr. Hill for the senate, but not for the lower house of congress.

COL. JONATHAN MURRAY, of Murray county, is coming in for plenty of deserved praise now-a-days. He cultivates no cotton, but we will let the Rome Courier tell the story of his successful career:

In 1863 he refugeed from Tennessee to Murray county, Georgia, where he bought a large settlement of land and and went to farming, making grain, grasses and pork specialities. The year 1875 he gathered 275 bushels of clover seed, which he shipped to Chattanooga, Tennessee, for which he realized $2,000; also, several bales of hay, a portion of which he also shipped to Chattanooga and realized $2,000 for that. The balance of which he speaks of shipping to Rome by boat. He had seventy-five acres in clover. He is the first man that shipped clover seed from Georgia to Tennessee. He makes a large quantity of corn, which he feeds to his stock, and has already sold some $6,000 worth of pork this winter. Sells from 1,500 to 2,500 bushels of wheat a year, plants no cotton. Has a large orchard of all kinds of fruit trees. His average force is from eight to nine hands all white. He is now putting his farm under a plank fence, at least the greater portion of it.

How James Gordon Bennett Didn't Dance at Earl Dufferin's Ball.

They are having a great laugh in the other New York newspaper offices over the discovery that James Gordon Bennett and the large special party of ladies and gentlemen, including his fiancee, Miss Ida May, whom he chaperoned to Canada on a special chartered train at fifty miles an hour, did not attend the great ball of the earl of Dufferin, at Ottawa, the other night, after all. The story is, that Mr. Bennett telegraphed Capt. Hamilton, aide-de-camp to his excellency, asking for tickets to Rideau hall. He received answer stating that all the invitations had been issued some time before. But the journalist who sends a Stanley into the wilds of Africa and cables European court news by the column wasn't to be put off thus easily, and took his party up to Ottawa "on speculation." It was "no go," though; they hadn't been invited, and get in they couldn't. So the beautiful costumes of the beautiful ladies slept in the mammoth Saratoga trunks, and the New York steam engine party, "through in ten hours," sucked their thumbs and played cabbage at the hotel, while select and exclusive aristocratic Canadian heels were doing the mazy in the viceregal palace. The marked absence of any mention in the Ottawa morning papers of the toilets of the American ladies, visions and expectations of which had been created by the sight of those mammoth trunks, was what let the cat out of the bag. And the absence of a two-column, double-leaded special in the Herald is also explained.

A Quail's Affection for Its Mate.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The quail is a tender bird in more than the epicurean sense of the word, and it often has more brains than the over-estimated creature that men keep about their homes as "guards" to their property and as nuisances to their neighbors. The male of a pair of quails owned by a resident of this city recently took sick, the exceptional winter having proven disastrous to its constitution, and it lingered for some time before death put the finishing touch to the work of the treacherous weather. During this sickness, the mate of the unfortunate bird was seen to nurse her companion, and do all in her power to cheer him up spreading one of her wings over him affectionately, and trying to warm and strengthen him with her own vitality; but all her little arts could not save him, and when he had died she began to droop, and then she died too, as romantically as the heroine of any novel could have done it. That we should lay out on toasted bread a bird with so much affection and intelligence as the quail, is a reproach to us, and our selfishness cannot be excused by throwing the blame on the restaurant.

A Boston Millionaire's Growl at his Taxes.

Springfield Republican.

The "largest individual tax payer in Boston," Nathan Mathews, pays a tax of $35,388. He complains of the unjust over-valuation of his real estate, and says that his whole productive real estate—that is, nearly one hundred stores and dwelling houses and wharf property—does not produce an average return of three per cent. over insurance and taxes. A store which rents only for $10,000 is taxed at $125,000. This is [illegible] the burnt district, but that it does not [illegible] three per cent.; even taking the average of seven years this holds good, so loth are the assessors to recognize the depreciation of property in any district.

—That there should be now three plays running at three of our theatres, each of which was reached, or will soon reach, its one hundredth performance, is striking evidence of the enormous patronage the drama receives in New York. In no other city in the United States are prolonged runs possible, and only a few years ago they were impossible here. In addition to "Rose Mitchel," "Piquo" and "Julius Cæsar," we must recall the remarkable successes of "The Big Bonanza" and the "Mighty Dollar" at the Park [illegible] now the time [illegible] —N. Y. Herald.

THE NATION'S SHAME.

How General Babcock's Salvation was Brought About.

The District Attorney Victimized by a High Official Conspiracy.

A Wanton Betrayal of the Government to Save the President.

Special to the St. Louis Times.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—That the president was determined to save Babcock from the ignominy of conviction, even at the expense of justice, is no longer a dubitable question. His every act and expression, from the time his private secretary was indicted to the day of his acquittal, manifested that determination, and he went so far in his purpose that even some of his most ardent supporters felt called upon to caution him. The powers which the president called to his aid in saving Babcock, are yet but imperfectly understood by the public, but information is at last available that will not only throw "a flood of Heaven's radiant light," to use Storrs' expression, upon the acquittal, but will astonish the people of this republic.

When Colonel Dyer and other members of the prosecution remarked, on the day the verdict was rendered, that they had contended against powers which the public dreamed not of, they spoke the truth, but not the whole truth. The means which accomplished the end so much desired by the president in the case of the United States vs. Orville E. Babcock are realized by Colonel Dyer and the prosecution now, and astonishment at the result of that trial will not exist among the people when they are informed that the attorney general of the United States, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, secretly conspired with Storrs and Porter.

TO SAVE BABCOCK.

From one of the chief officers of the treasury department I have obtained the following facts which neither Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Storrs, Judge Porter nor General Babcock dare deny, and which Col. Dyer will no doubt confirm.

When the news first reached here that Babcock was indicted, the entire Grant clique was thrown into consternation. Babcock, realizing his guilt and ignorant of what evidence the prosecution had come in possession of, was so overcome by fear that he was incapable of forming plans for deliverance. His chief desire—and his wishes were also the president's—was to ascertain the quantity and quality of the evidence then in Dyer's possession.

He apprehended that Joyce or McDonald had betrayed him, and means of communication with them were at once opened. Meantime the president had obtained from Mr. Pierrepont a promise that he would use his official power to ascertain what the evidence consisted of. The first step according to Pierrepont's programme was

TO GET RID OF HENDERSON.

He knew too much; he was too independent and inflexible; he could not be commanded or cajoled—hence he must be removed. This was promptly assented to by the president, and Henderson was removed. Dyer had refused to transmit the evidence against Babcock to the military court at Chicago, and this refusal was attributed to Henderson's influence. With him out of the way, Mr. Pierrepont thought

HE COULD MANAGE DYER.

The attorney general at once began to cultivate Dyer; he wrote to the St. Louis district attorney complimentary letters commending his determined and earnest course in prosecuting the whisky ring thieves; he urged Dyer to push forward unrelentingly until the last conspirator was convicted. But in this correspondence Mr. Pierrepont impressed Dyer with another important point—he must keep the attorney general fully advised of everything connected with these prosecutions, in order to secure unity of action

ALL THE EVIDENCE

must be submitted to the attorney general for examination. Suffice it to say that this correspondence was a complete success. Dyer was firmly convinced that Mr. Pierrepont not only sincerely co-operated with him, but was ready to lead him in his legal crusade against the ring. The result was that verbatim copies of all documentary evidence were made and forwarded to Pierrepont, together with lengthy letters explaining the force of other evidence. Several weeks prior to the beginning of the McKee trial, Dyer came to Washington, at the invitation of Mr. Pierrepont, and during his stay here, every point he expected to prove was

COMMUNICATED TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

While here Dyer learned of Everest's arrival, and hastened to meet Abijah in Philadelphia. There he held a conference with Everest and for the first time heard the story of the two letters, repeated by Everest during the late trial. Hastening back here, Dyer again visited Pierrepont and detailed to him Everest's story. Upon leaving Washington, Dyer, at the solicitation of Pierrepont, engaged to advise him of every new fact which might come to his knowledge.

Now for the sequel. As rapidly as Dyer unfolded his plans and his evidence to Pierrepont they were repeated to the president. The president was accessible at all times to the attorney-general. Dyer had scarcely reached St. Louis on his return from Washington, when both Storrs and Porter arrived in Washington, having been summoned by telegraph. The attorney-general had gained possession of every atom of testimony the prosecution had against Babcock and was as familiar with the plan of that prosecution as Dyer himself.

THE CONSPIRATORS' COUNCIL.

Storrs, Porter, Pierrepont, Babcock and Grant held a conference; the field was surveyed and the work of Babcock's salvation begun. Night after night from the day of the arrival of Porter and Storrs until a few days previous to their departure for St. Louis, those two distinguished attorneys met Pierrepont and Babcock in a private room of the attorney general's office and applied themselves to the study of the testimony and plan to be used against Babcock. Every point of the prosecution was taken up singly and collectively and plans matured to defeat them.

The lynx-eyed Storrs did not overlook anything, and it was to his judgment that the others deferred. He readily saw that Everest's testimony would have to be combatted by counter-evidence and it was for this purpose that a witness was drilled here to swear that he saw Gen. Babcock opened the letter from Joyce and only a piece of blank paper fluttered out. The associated press has already informed the world that such a witness was here in readiness to testify to that fact, but

THE SECRET

of the manner in which the defense learned that such testimony was deemed necessary has been left for the Times to unfold. As the people of St. Louis are already aware, the necessity of calling this witness was obviated by the accommodating Magill. Prior to the secret examination of the evidence here it was the intention to confer upon Porter the honor of senior counsel for Babcock, but Storrs displayed such ability in counterplotting against the prosecution that both the president and Babcock agreed that he possessed the very qualifications needed for such a defense. The treasury official who imparted this information to me concluded by saying: "Poor Dyer! His open, candid, and unsuspicious nature led him into an error where no amount of money could have tempted him. He realizes to-day the deception that has been practiced upon him, and no doubt feels it much more keenly than his defeat."

BEHOLD THE SPECTACLE

in this connection. The president, the chief official of the nation, conspiring with the attorney general, the chief law officer of the nation, to secure the acquittal of an offender against the laws of the country.

JUSTICE WAS DEFEATED

in the Babcock case, [illegible] a great ex[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC

Died.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Camille D. Irvilliero, a prominent member of the board of brokers of this city, and a director of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad company, died this morning.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Pacific railroad committee, by a vote of nine to four, laid the consideration of the Pacific road aside, subject to be called up by a majority of the whole committee which is seven, at any time. This action is not considered unfavorable to the Texas & Pacific road. The four who voted against the proposition to postpone it, were not its friends.

The senate has up a bill appropriating $75,000 to continue the work on the custom house and postoffice building at St. Louis.

The territorial committee in the house has agreed to report on the bill for territorial government of the Indian territory.

Gen. Pike addressed the committee on Indian affairs in favor of said bill.

In foreign affairs, it was claimed in be half of Prof. Silliman that he had been imposed on by bogus specimens.

Gonzales.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Sandomingo despatch says, Gonzales having been twice defeated in battle has retired from the city. He was tried by the legislature and acquitted. He resigns the presidency and will leave the country.

Provisional government was re-established on the 23d inst.

Tyndall.

LONDON, March 1.—The marriage of Professor Tyndall to Miss Louisa, daughter of Lord Claude Hamilton, took place yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The rites were performed by Dean Stanley. Among those present were Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir T. Pollock.

Col. Frank E. Howe.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Col. Frank E. Howe, for the past seven years special treasury agent in this city, to-day turned over the office to W. B. Hall.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 1.—A special telegram from Madrid to the News states that 30,000 men will be sent to Cuba immediately. There will be three days' bull fights and other festivities on the entry of the royal troops into Madrid.

The Spanish embassy at Paris positively denies that ex-Queen Isabella has any political motive in visiting Spain. She goes at the request of King Alfonso. It is stated that Isabella will go to Caravanichel, near Madrid, immediately after King Alfonso's return from the north.

Don Carlos.

LONDON, March 1.—A special dispatch to the Daily News, from Paris says Don Carlos will arrive there on Thursday He will proceed to Calais when a yacht is waiting to convey him to England.

Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1—There are indications that there will be lively times this morning over the impeachment business. It is thought probable that the house may proceed in a body to the bar of the senate to demand the impeachment of Kellogg.

Certificate of Incorporation.

NEW YORK, March 1.—It is stated that a certificate of incorporation of the New York Express company was filed with the county clerk yesterday. The company is to be managed by Erastus Brooks, J. W. Brooks, Augustus Schell, Frederick Smith and Samuel Marsh, who have been elected trustees. The company is to continue for fifty years from the 26th of January last. The Express will go into the hands of its new managers to-day. Mr. Erastus Brooks remains as editor and publisher.

Spain Rejoicing.

LONDON, March 1.—There is great rejoicing in Seville, Cadiz and the entire south of Spain. The streets of Cadiz are illuminated every night. It is said that 30,000 soldiers will be sent to Cuba to suppress the insurrection.

Making a Raise.

ROME, March 1.—Bills of exchange for $40,000 were negotiated under the pretence that they were drawn for the accommodation of the king. The king's name was forged, and the bills were discounted at the people's bank at Bologne. The perpetrator is Marquis Maulaguzza, of Milan, who has confessed.

Spanish Frontier.

PARIS, March 1.—The letters give curious accounts of the scenes on the Spanish frontier. The whole bands enter into France for internment. Some of the refugees are entirely destitute and others bring horses and mules, for which there is no sale. The battalions at Navarre, Alava and Guipuzcoa have disbanded. Some are asking for amnesty and others are entering France. The officers accompanying Don Carlos are well supplied with money and arms. Don Carlos does not seem depressed, or betrays neither despair or desire for revenge.

The Devil's Nest.

Col. J. W. Brooks writes in the Chicago Tribune as follows:

In the winter of 1874 I was in the service of the government on the Piute reservation, in southeastern Nevada. My business was to look after the wants of the Indians, visit the different sub-divisions of the tribune, and use my influence to bring them to the reservation, where they might be cared for and taught the principles of civilization. On one occasion, I was looking after the scattered bands of Sebits; and, on returning to the agency, was attempting to cross from the lower crossing of the Little Colorado, on the east side of the main Colorado river, to the mouth of the Red Virginia, over a dry, barren plateau of 70 miles. It was a wearisome march, and both man and beast had reached a state of actual suffering for want of water. Serious thoughts and calculations occupied every moment; the fear of destruction seemed to be indelibly stamped upon all; yet I, who had the guardianship of the party, had many times, in my twenty-six years in the far west, experienced very similar tests of men's souls, and bade them onward; and, with my assurance that they would reach water, they trudged on. While traveling along a very old Indian trail, I discovered an object in the distance which I supposed to be a deer or an antelope, which was regarded as a sign that water was near at hand. Spurs were applied to the faithful mules, and they were not long in approaching near the supposed animal; but, to the astonishment of the party, it proved to be an Indian laden with Zoona blankets, on his way to what he called the Diablo—the Devil's Nest. He was most fearfully frightened. He afterward stated that he expected to be murdered by the party; but, upon being assured of friendship and goodwill, he gave information of water and also of his business. He proved to be a Moqua Indian trader, with a large pack of blankets upon his back, and, as stated before, was on his way to the Devil's Nest. He invited us to follow him.

We had traveled but a short distance when we came upon a great descent in e level plain or mesa. It was evidently too steep to be descended with animals, so we dismounted, picketed our animals, and on foot followed our guide. A few rods' travel brought us to a perpendicular cliff of solid malpace, or cooled lava, from which we obtained a plain view of a most wonderful chamber lying at a great distance below us. At this point our guide threw over or down his pack, and it soon was out of sight. Immediately before us was a narrow, deep crater in the malpace, through which we went down at an angle of 80 degrees, till another perpendicular cliff was reached, which we descended by the aid of a Mexican ladder. It was made of rawhide, and was securely fastened in a large pile of stones at the top. It had small sticks twisted in the rawhide at right angles with the lariat, which served as steps in the ladder. On them, one after another, a lower point was gained, except in a few cases where a long pole was used as a substitute. At last the bottom was gained, and, after a journey of half a mile over a beautiful, smooth surface, we came to one of the most beautiful bubbling springs we had ever seen, of pure, cold, and sweet water. At this point, to my astonishment and dismay, I found an abundance of Indians signs (tracks of Indians) I could look around me and realize the subborn fact that I was in one of nature's most secure prisons. The walls were perpendicular to the height of 3,500 to 4,000 feet, with seemingly no possible means of escape, save by the way we entered. The first thought was horrifying in the extreme. The idea of having followed an Indian into a stonebound cave or chamber, and into the midst of a band of wild Apaches, was terrible indeed. I suspiciously and tremblingly followed the Moqua a quarter of a mile further, when the stream of the spring had grown to quite a little creek having been increased by many other springs, and the signs of Indians had changed to that of real Indian villages; yet not an Indian was to bee seen, and this was but confirming my suspicions of danger, and adding more horror to my trembling nerves. Our guide mounted a large rock and yelled, at the top of his voice, a most horrible howl. After a seemingly long suspense, a very old decrepit Indian, almost blind, crept out from the mass of detached cliff that had fallen from above, and, with trembling fear, exclaimed "Amigo amigo!" "The salute was returned, and the two cowards,—no, brave men,—each fearing the other, rejoiced; and, as evidence of friendship, there was an exchange of tobacco, and the pipe of peace was smoked. It was followed by calling together the whole tribe,—a poor relic of some ancient tribe,—numbering in all but sixteen. They had probably fled to this most secret and remarkable spot of earth for refuge in time of trouble, possibly previous to the invasion of Cortez. They were most marvelously struck by my appearance.

The Devil's Nest is situated in the northwest part of Arizona Territory on the east side of the Colorado river, and opposite the lower end of the great canon of the Colorado. That canon is in some places 6,000 feet deep. The Devil's Nest is a sunken hole in a malpace, or lava formation, to the depth of 3,500 to 4,000 feet, with perpendicular walls, excepting the hazardous entrance through or over which we passed. It is an oblong square, some 2½ by 10 miles. I found these Indians in possession of a small flock of goats, which had been kept within bounds by means of lariats. They had also plenty of beans and corn; and, more astonishing still, they had the most thrifty peach trees that I have ever seen, and quite a quantity of dried peaches, which I here connect with our guide, the Moqua trader, for he exchanged his blankets for dried fruit. It is supposable that the most uniform climate in America is to be found in this sink—the Devil's Nest.

I have been for many years traveling as a pioneer in the far west, and, upon reaching this hidden valley, I concluded that here was a spot upon which no white man had ever trod before myself, but, to my astonishment, just before taking my leave of the humble chief and his tribe, I got to know, through the medium of a paper handed me by the chief, that the notorious assassin and leader of the mountain-meadow massacre had been here. The paper—a piece of leaf of a blank book—had written upon it, in pencil, the following:

"ARIZONA TERRITORY, July 3, 1873.—Capt. Slupe-Salie and tribe,—ignorant, innocent and harmless.

JOHN D. LEE."

A Beautiful Girl Found Hanging.

Just as we are going to press, says the Conastota Herald, we are startled with the full details of a sad event, which will no doubt cast a shade of gloom over this community. For the present, out of respect for the suffering parents of the lady, we refrain from publishing the names of the dramatis personæ in the scene described below. For the last twenty years there has lived in this town an eminently respectable family, the pride of whose household was a charming daughter of 17. She was beautiful as the ideal of a poet, and remarkable for her intelligence as for her [illegible] loveliness. Her eyes were like [illegible] summer night, and her form, [illegible] by the blood of youthful, vigorous womanhood, was as graceful as that of a Grecian goddess. Her hair hung in graceful ringlets over her pearly shoulders like molten gold, and her cherry cheeks, as soft as velvet, looking like roses mingled with snow. A natural result one would expect that a creature possessed of such charms of mind and form and feature would awaken the grand passion in some man's bosom; and such was the case. For several months past a fascinating young gentleman has been paying her the most devoted attention. He, too, was handsome and intelligent. Her female friends would occasionallay tease her about him, and a flood of conscious blushes would irradiate her beautiful face at the very mention of his name. Everything seemed to pass along smoothly for a while, when all of a sudden she lost her spirits and wore a look of melancholy. Her musical laughter, like tinkling of crystal dewdrops upon the silver leaves, was hushed, and she seemed like a lily that had been made to wither and fade by the burning rays of a summer sun. Her parents became anxious about her condition and watched over her with tender solicitude; although frequently questioned as to the cause of depression and sadness, she made no reply, except in an equivocal kind of style that rendered confusion worse confounded. Yesterday evening about 8 o'clock she was missed from her home, and the worst fears of her parents were excited. They sought high and low, but she was nowhere to be found. Finally her mother remembered that of late she had been in the habit of sitting, sad, weeping, and distracted, in a vine covered arbor which leads to the garden. He rushed to the arbor, and as that distracted father gazed upon the scene that met his view, rendered more dismal by the low, glimmering rays from the pale orb of night, his blood curdled in his veins, his cheeks turned pale and the heaving of his bosom plainly told that it was filled with deepest emotion. There before him was his beautiful daughter, her tall and graceful form arrayed in spotless white, her long, golden hair streaming like a flood of light down to her waist, hanging—oh, think of it, young men and maidens and parents!—hanging with her arms—around her lover's neck and head pillowed on his manly breast.

—Miss Carey, the disreputable Iowa girl who was tarred and feathered by women, has recovered $450 damages. She asked for $10,000. The actual damage sustained was itemized by her as follows: Expenses to Davenport, 75 cents; expenses of cutting hair and cleaning head of tar and feathers 75 cents; loss of hair by reason of tar and feathers, $5; damage to dress by tar, $1.

—An English journal says: "The Crescent City speaks many tongues. It was Spanish; it was French; it is cosmopolitan. The same rays which have ripened the glorious vintage of champagne warm the smiles upon the rosy lip to which its happy bubbles fly. The purity and heartiness of the Anglo-Saxon race is here, without its coldness. A lady is not obliged to be always on guard. She may walk alone from one end of New Orleans to the other day or night and not have one offensive word addressed to her."

BAB AND MACK.

Meeting of the Acquitted and Convicted Ringsters in the St. Louis Jail.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The visit of General Babcock to the St. Louis county jail to see Gen. McDonald continues to excite a great deal of scandalous comment here. It is believed that Babcock's trip there was not altogether voluntary, and that McDonald held him at such a disadvantage that he could not safely leave St. Louis without making the visit. Babcock called about seven o'clock in the evening, in company with Judge Krum. The jailer says the meeting between Babcock and McDonald was extremely cordial, and the visitors remained a full half hour alone with the prisoner in his cell. It is now known that during Babcock's trial the prosecution discovered that certain letters in McDonald's posession from the defendant would leave the jury no alternative but to convict. Colonel Dyer promply set about endeavoring to obtain these letters, but it appears that the attorneys of the defense heard of the intended move, and sent a representative to the county jail to see McDonald, and the messenger conveyed from General Babcock to the prisoner solemn promises of aid to obtain his release if he would only retain those letters. McDonald took advantage of this condition of circumstances, and through the messenger of Babcock demanded certain pledges to his release on condition that he refuse to yield up the letters, the fulfillment of the pledges, of course, depending upon Babcock's acquittal. The agreement was ratified by Babcock's proxy, and the prosecution discovered that it would be useless to put McDonald on the stand to aid their cause. In fact they were afraid to do so, suspecting that some promise had been made to him. They were shrewd enough to realize that a man in McDonald's position would go to any length to procure pardon, and if they put him on the stand and he preferred not to tell the truth, he could do so with impunity, as Joyce, the only man who could contradict him, was not eligible to the witness stand, so they did not call him, but preferred that he should remain in his cell. McDonald kept the secret of the existence of those letters and their place of concealment within his own bosom, and remained content with his bargain until the closing speeches of Storrs and Porter were delivered. When these two gentlemen, counsel for the defendant, and who had aided in sealing the compact in regard to the letters, denounced McDonald in the most unmeasured terms, saying he was a thief, a liar and robber, who had succeeded in dragging the name of innocent Babcock into the conspiracy, and no terms were black enough to paint his character, when McDonald read these speeches, a suspicion that he had been deceived flashed across his mind. He believed he had been made a tool of, merely to aid in securing Babcock's acquittal. The case was closed, and no new testimony could be introduced. Babcock's attorneys had succeeded in duping him, the verdict of acquittal followed, and that night while Babcock and his friends were rejoicing at his deliverance the late defendant received a message, delivered quietly. It was from McDonald, demanding to see Babcock in person before he left St. Louis. The demand had to be acceded to. Babcock sent word to the prisoner that he would see him in the jail the following morning after leaving the hotel for the depot. This reassured McDonald, and he received Babcock with the same friendly feeling that had existed between them when the "Sylph" dispatch was sent. Judge Krum is the only man who overheard the conversation, and of course will not divulge what is said. It is certain that Gen. McDonald is much more sanguine than he was before the visit, and now says he has no fear of ever seeing the inside of the penitentiary. It is believed that Babcock made another visit to the jail on Friday night. He was seen in company with one of his counsel and one or two members of the whisky ring, in a public carriage, a little after midnight in the vicinity of the jail.

Leap Year Rules.

St. Louis Republican.

1. Call in a handsome carriage for the gentleman who is to honor you at eight o'clock sharp. Entertain the deaf old mama for an hour and a half, till he finishes his exquisite toilet. When he comes down and gives you one finger to press, tell him he looks lovely to-night, and try to look as silly as you can.

2. Conduct him tenderly to the carriage and stow him away on the back seat, with all his wraps. If it be cold, have a hot brick ready for his little feet. On arriving, lead him to the warm and elegant dressing room and go stick your coverings some where in the little cold dressing-room—under the bed if you can't do any better.

3. Button his gloves for him and escort him to the parlors or ball room. Seat him on a sofa and yourself—on the wall adjacent. Try to look happy, and rest assured you don't succeed.

4. During the evening see that the gentleman is fanned when he is warm, lemonaded when thirsty, and protected from draughts. Don't forget to say sweet silly things to him whenever opportunity offers.

5. If the gentleman be a good dancer keep him to your self, and on no account suffer him to accept invitations to dance from ladies prettier than yourself. If he be but indifferent leave him to the tender mercies of the homely girls and the wall.

6. When you invite a gentleman to dance, say with an idiotic simper: "Mistaw——, may I hov the plezzaw of dawncing this kwardwill with you?"

In the lancers talk interestingly of the weather; and in the grand chain tramp on your partner's coat-tail if possible.

7. Manage to slip out several times in the evening, and come in chewing coffee or "tricks."

8. At supper stand behind his chair and work yourself to a white heat keeping him supplied with the choicest delicacies, but though you faint, don't taste a morsel yourself until he has laid away the entire bill of fare and three plates of ice-cream. If he wears anything which coffee will stain, manage to spill some on it.

9. When you leave you must not grumble because somebody has sat on your hat in the little cold dressing-room or made a shoe-brush of your cloak, but you may swear a little on the stairs.

10. Put on his arctic overshoes for him and place him in the carriage.

Now go back to the dressing room for him at least three times for stray fans and gloves. Yawn all the way home.

Kuss the driver for not stopping exactly before his pa's front door. Say good night, and whisper coachee to stop at Hellery's on the way to your residence.

Senator Thurman's Son-in-Law.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Governor McCormick, who has just returned here with his wife (a daughter of Senator Thurman) from a twelve-thousand mile journey at the far, far far west, is a type of the better class of Washington correspondents. After having been connected with the New York press there and in Europe, he came here in 1861, as a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the territory of Arizona; then he became its governor, and then he represented it six years as its delegate in congress. Leaving here in June last, with his wife, they visited Washington territory, British Columbia, Oregon, California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, making some two thousand miles of their journey in stages. The governor is a small, spare, wiry fellow, thoroughly posted on the affairs of the territories, and endeared to all his old associates in the reporter's galleries at the capitol.

KIDNAPPED.

A Child Stolen From the Arms of its Mother and Carried Away to Colorado.

McLean County, Ky., Progress.

A case of kidnapping occurred in this county on Monday last, which, in this community, at least, lays the Charlie Ross sensation completely in the shade. To place the matter understandingly before our readers, we shall be compelled to revert back a few years.

Some three years ago Mr. Americus Underwood, the principal in the affair we are about to relate, wooed, won and married a daughter of Mr. Abraham Vancleave, of this county. The fruits of this union were a pair of lovely twin sons, now about eighteen months old.

The husband is said to to have proved a worthless, improvident creature, failing to provide even the necessaries of life for his family. Some time last fall he took the mother and her babes to her father's, and took himself off to Colorado, leaving her whom he had sworn to "love cherish and protect," together with her babes, wholly upon the protection of her father. Of all this there would probably have been no complaint, but, to cap the climax, on Monday last the fiend, accompanied by two of his brothers, suddenly made his appearance at the residence of Mr. Vancleave, and requested to see his wife and children. The request was granted, and, after talking with the family a few minutes, he left his brothers to entertain Mr. Vancleave, and the others walked out into the yard where the children were and cooly picked up one of the twins, put it under his over coat' mounted his horse and fled from the just wrath, that he knew was sure to follow. The mother, perhaps mistrusting his motives and on the alert, was the first to discover the purpose of the rascal, then just in the act of mounting his horse.

Mr. Vancleave hastened to the stable, mounted a horse and followed in pursuit until the animal completely gave out, when he was compelled to abandon the chase. Yesterday Mr. Vacnleave came to town and took out warrants for all the parties and, in company with Sheriff White, started in pursuit of them. They reached Riley station on the E. O. and N. R. R. R. a few minutes after Underwood and one of his brothers with the babe had taken the train for Owensboro. Not being able to get to wensboro by land on account of the water, they awaited the arrival of another train. Dan Underwood returned to the train but, jumped off on the opposite side, and, under cover of the darkness, made his escape. Sheriff White, however, succeeded in arresting Wilson Underwood, who is now under bond to appear for trial next Saturday.

Americus Underwood and the child are probably now on their way to Colorado. Had the circumstances been different, the love of the father for his child might, perhaps, have mitigated the enormity of the affair; but, from what we have been able to learn, it can but be looked upon as a monstrous act. The child was illy clad for the exposure it was subjected to, it is said to have been very sick when taken on board the train. It is sincerely to be hoped that the little innocent may soon again be restored to the arms of its mother, whose anguish of heart none other than a mother under similar circumstances can know.

A Sad Sell on a Swell Swain.

New York World.

The present proprietors of the Astor House objected to having their parlors turned into trysting places for male and female flirts, and the manager of the hotel, Mr. Lansing, played an amusing joke recently upon one young gentleman of this description who came under his notice. He found the following "personal" in a morning paper one day:

Astor House, from Fulton Ferry, in Fifth avenue stage, 1 o'clock p. m.—Lady in sealskin sacque will please send address to the gentleman whom she noticed in hotel parlor yesterday. E. H. B., box 114, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Forthwith he addressed a note to F. H. B., penned in a female hand, and appointed an interview in the hotel on the following day. The writer urged him to be discreet, and, to make sure that there would be no mistake, suggested that he would walk up and down the main corridor with an illustrated newspaper in his left hand.

Punctually at the appointed hour F. H. B. made his appearance, dressed to kill, and for half an hour paced the coridor pensively, with a copy of Harper's Weekly in one hand, the hotel officials and the guests of the house enjoying themselves greatly meanwhile. Having finally left the hotel in despair, he put himself to the expense of another personal. Another note was written to him, and he was brought to the hotel a second time, when rumor spread in the street that Weston was walking on a wager in the Astor, and a crowd poured in to look at him. He was probably the most crestfallen young man in New York when the clerks finally called him into their private office and opened his eyes.

The Education of the Presidents.

The Syracuse University Herald has made up the following table of presidents and their places of education, which is of interest:

Washington—Good English education, but never studied the ancient languages.
Adams—Harvard.
Jefferson—William and Mary.
Madison—Princeton.
Monroe—William and Mary.
Adams, J. Q.—Harvard.
Jackson—Limited education.
Van Buren—Academic education.
Harrison—Hampden Sidney College.
Tyler—William and Mary.
Polk—University of North Carolina.
Taylor—Slightest rudiments.
Fillmore—Not liberally educated.
Pierce—Bowdoin.
Buchanan—Dickinson.
Lincoln—Education very limited.
Johnson—Self-educated.
Grant—West Point.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduating, being 23; Tyler the youngest, 17. The majority graduated at 20, this being also the average age. Jefferson probably had the most liberal education and broadest culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a college course, and in many respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training it is not equaled by any American college. Counting General Grant, two-thirds of our presidents have been college men.

—A newsboy was passing along the street when he chanced to discover a purse of greenbacks. He was at first inclined to conceal it, but repelling the unworthy suggestion, he asked a venerable man if it was his'n. The venerable man looked at it hurriedly, said it was, patted him on the head, gave him a quarter, and said he would yet be president. The venerable man hastened off, but was arrested for having counterfeit bills in his possession, while the honest newsboy played penny ante with his humble quarter and ran it up to $2.62. Moral: Honesty is sometimes the best policy.

The Turner House,

DECATUR..........................GEORGIA.

IT can no longer be said that Decatur has no Hotel. The Turner House is kept in the best style by Mr. and Mrs. Turner. Parties living in Atlanta can make it to their advantage to board at this House.

MR. & MRS. G. F. TURNER.

jan16—dtf

Insurers, Attention!

IF your insurance expires shortly you will find it to your interest, before renewing, to call on Fitzpatrick & Young, Insurance Brokers, No. 63 Whitehall street. They can place your risks in first-class companies at lower rates than you have heretofore paid.

nov—dtf

Railroads.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD. (DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD, (DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C. and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p. m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta

ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick

To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK, Master Transportation.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January, 1876.

ON and after Sunday, January 2, 1876, passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	5 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	7 40 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula and Albany	8 52 p m
Arrives at Columbus	1 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 23 a m
Arrives at Albany	7 45 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air Line for all points North and Northwest.

Trains on this schedule to Eufaula and Albany Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 35 p m
Leaves Eufaula	5 40 p m
Leaves Albany	8 20 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	6 40 a m
Leaves at Macon from Atlanta	4 00 a m
Arves Macon	7 00 a m
Arves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives in Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Trains on this schedule leave Eufaula and Albany Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights.

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	8 45 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany	8 45 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	5 56 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	4 44 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily. For Columbus daily except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run through to Arlington on Blakely Extension daily.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 20 p m
Leaves Columbus	1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 20 a m
Leaves Albany	10 10 a m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 56 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	5 30 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives in Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays excepted

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Supt. Southwest R. R. Macon.

Western & Atlantic Railroad

In effect December 12, 1875.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1.
Leave Atlanta	4 20 p m
Leave Cartersville	6 37 p m
Leave Kingston	7 05 p m
Arrive Dalton	8 43 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	10 15 p m
	No. 3.
Leave Atlanta	6 20 a m
Leave Cartersville	8 43 a m
Leave Kingston	9 12 a m
Arrive Dalton	10 57 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 42 p m
	No. 11.
Leave Atlanta, except Sunday	3 40 p m
Leave Cartersville, " "	6 15 p m
Leave Kingston, " "	6 52 p m
Arrive Dalton, " "	9 48 p m
GOING SOUTH.	No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Leave Dalton	5 51 p m
Leave Kingston	7 33 p m
Leave Cartersville	8 03 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 10 p m
	No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Leave Dalton	7 18 a m
Leave Kingston	9 11 a m
Leave Cartersville	9 46 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 55 a m
	No. 12.
Leave Dalton, " "	1 00 a m
Leave Kingston, " "	4 25 a m
Leave Cartersville, " "	4 58 a m
Arrive Atlanta, " "	9 42 a m

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent
WM. MACRAE, Superintendent

PASSENGERS Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia.

W. D. CHIPLEY, General Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
G. J. FOREACRE, General Manager,
Alexandria, Va. [apr1-dtf

Centennial Route.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST & ONLY ROUTE With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

New York

And other Eastern Cities

WITHOUT CHANGE

Arriving many hours in advance of all other Lines. Connections made at Cincinnatie with all Lines running

Pullman & Wagner PALACE SLEEPERS.

To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York

Without Change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia, this Line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.

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The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.

JOHN MAC LEOD, Gen'l Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—d1y

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FREE HOMESTEADS.

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FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED.

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feb29—d&w4w

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B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Also, Proprietor of the Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C. A winter resort open November to June. jan21—d1y

Ricks House and Furniture

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

THIS splendid new Hotel has recently changed hands, but not closed as has been reported, and is now under the management of W. W. Ricks, its builder, who has furnished a portion of it, and is prepared to accommodate, and respectfully invites the traveling public, visitors and those desiring board with or without rooms, to call on him.

Although the business has paid me very well what time I have had it, I would rent my house to a more experienced and competent party, who would buy my furniture, which is new. W. W. RICKS, Proprietor.

dec2—dtf

Van Horn House,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depo

Opened January, 1875.

M. D. VAN HORN Prop'r

CLERKS,

CN. TERRY ......I P GRISWOLD

Notice in Bankruptcy.

U. S. COURT—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William B. Dalvin, Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week [illegible] three weeks, that I have been app[illegible] Assignee of William B. Dalvin, [illegible] been adjudged a Bankrupt on his [illegible] tion in the United States District [illegible] the Northern District of Georgia, [illegible] ry 15, 1876.

JOSEPH O. BO[illegible]

feb17—d1aw3w

NOTICE.

NORTHERN DISTRICT o[illegible] Athens, the 10th day of [illegible] The undersigned hereby [illegible] his appointment as assignee [illegible] of the county of Cl[illegible] gia, within said Dis[illegible] adjudged a Bankrupt u[illegible] by the District Court [illegible] for said District.

D. M[illegible]

feb12—d1aw3w

Business Directory.

NICK HOLMES, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 78 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, solicits the public patronage. Will guarantee all his work. Boots and Shoes specialty. Give him a call. jan9—d6m

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga. nov21—d3m

DENTISTS.

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

POPE BARROW, Attorney at Law, Athens, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Clark, Jackson, Oconee, Madison, Oglethorpe and Wilkes, Collections made and promptly remitted. feb18— jan25, 1876—d1yr

HOKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.
SMITH & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. James' Bank Block, Atlanta, Ga. jan23—d1m

BOYKIN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Augusta, Georgia. Office, No. 193 Broad street, up stairs. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan21-d3m

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Attorney at Law, over Phillips & Crew's Bookstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan19—d1m

PAUL C. HUDSON, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in McDuffie and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. dec31—d3m

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10, 1875—d&w12mo

JNO. MILLEDGE, Attorney at Law. No. 2½ Pryor street, opposite the Kimball House. dec29—d1m

W. D. TUTT, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. dec25—d3m

HENRY C. RONEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Georgia. Will practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State. Prompt attention giveen to collections. dec25 d3

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts. nov7—d6mo

THOS. J. HOOKS. WM. T. TRIPPE.
HOOKS & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law, Railroad Block, corner Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. Refer by permission to Governor James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. McCay & Trippe, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Speer & Hooks, Bankers, Americus, Ga.; V. R. Tommey, Esq., President Georgia Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Coker, President Bank of the State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Longley & Robinson, Contractors and Builders, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Maddox & Rucker, Wholesale Tobacconist, Atlanta, Georgia jan11—d3mo

H. K. M'CAY. H. P. TRIPPE.
MCCAY & TRIPPE. Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10, '75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. apr11, 1875—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75-d1y

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Up-stairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

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A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams,) Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured!

It is self evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact, often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by express or mail everywhere.

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ATLANTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES WARMER SOUTHWEST WINDS, AND RAIN FOLLOWED BY BRISK NORTH TO WEST WINDS RISING BAROMETER, AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 114½ and closed at 114⅜.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 11 13-16. In Liverpool at 6 1 16.

SENATOR GORDON took breakfast in Chattanooga on Tuesday morning. He was doubtless en route to Memphis to attend a meeting of the creditors of the Southern life insurance company, which was held yesterday.

THE senate committee on civil service have reported a bill that cuts the president's salary down to $25,000 from and after the fourth day of March, 1877. It is a pity that a strong retroactive clause can not be incorporated in the bill.

A WASHINGTON letter says it is not improbable that Gen. Humphrey, the present head of the engineer corps, will be retired and Babcock promoted to the place. Nothing in that line is improbable while Grant is president.

THE editor who intimates in the very teeth of the sworn evidence, *every line of it*, that any democratic newspaper was proven to have taken money *"for the advocacy"* of the lease *lies*, and does it with a purpose. The falsehoods about this matter are a disgrace to the perpetrators.

THE Dalton Enterprise, Covington Star, and a host of our State press speak out in the strongest terms of vindication of the newspapers mentioned in the lease evidence. We shall publish their comments, and again assert our purpose to pay our respects to certain journals, especially the immaculates of Savannah and Athens. We shall see how immaculate they are.

FIVE states have abolished the death penalty—Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut and Maine. Iowa is about to restore the gallows, having found the immunity enjoyed by murderers to be fatal to a large and constantly increasing portion of her population. The other four will repeal their life-imprisonment statutes in the course of the next five years.

A NASHVILLE correspondent of the Chicago Times thinks the strongest candidates for the senatorial appointments in the gift of the next Tennessee legislature, are ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Memphis, Hon. James E. Bailey, of Clarksville, and Gen. Wm B. Bate, of Nashville. Gov. Porter and Hon. W. C. Whittehorn are mentioned in connection with the governorship. If Governor Porter is defeated for a second term, his name will be added to the list of senatorial candidates. Senator Key is making strenuous efforts to secure his election next year.

AMONGST the important cases before the United States supreme court, the New York papers mention two cases from Georgia. The Tribune adds: "In one the state is a party on one side and a number of railroads on the other, in which the question is, whether the acceptance of new charters, since the passage of a law making all charters amendable, deprives the companies of an exemption from taxation under the old charter. The attorney general of the state and ex-senator Toombs represent the state and several leading Georgia lawyers the companies. Another case from the same state relates to the great insurance companies of the United States, the point being whether, when a company complies with the conditions of any state for doing business, it does not have a contract right to do business for the time agreed upon, which cannot be impaired. Gen. Brown, of Kentucky, is against, and Wm. M. Evarts and Mr. S Dutcher, of Georgia, for such right."

LAST Saturday the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, went before the appropriation committee and gave the result of their examination of expenses in the department. The estimate for the ensuing year was $3,000,000, but the committee thought $527,000 could be taken from the amount and yet leave the appropriation sufficiently large. The committee has received the aid of the attorney general in the reduction of salaries and numbers of the clerical force to the extent of $8,000. On further examination it was believed by this committee that $19,000 more could be saved in the department. The major portion of this is in doing away with horses and carriages and coachmen kept by the department. Half a million of reduction is in the expenses of the courts throughout the country, and is a step in the direction of forcing a consolidation in several states where two districts are maintained. The judiciary committee, of which Mr. Caulfield is a member, will soon report a bill for the purpose. The states to be affected by this measure are as yet undecided upon. The appropriation committee heard and discussed this report of Caulfield's committee. No vote was taken, but there is every probability of its being adopted in the legislative bill.

THE following paragraph from the Augusta Chronicle sufficiently proves the desirability of sending an uncommitted delegation to St. Louis from this state, no matter who otherwise argues:

> If Mr. Thurman be fairly nominated by the national convention we presume that no good democrat, north or south, will refuse him a hearty support; but it is assuming entirely too much to say that his nomination is indispensible to the success of the democracy in the coming campaign. On the contrary, we think there are grave objections to his nomination. There are reasons for believing that he would be the weakest candidate the democrats could put in the field, with the single exception of Horatio Seymour. It is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Thurman could carry New York or Pennsylvania. It is reasonably certain that he cannot carry either Indiana or Ohio—states which properly belong to the democracy, and the loss of which will inevitably lose the party the election. Mr. T[illegible]'s con[illegible] the last Ohio

THE RE-FUNDING BILL.

The senate by a vote of 51 to 5 passed last week a new funding bill. Five hundred millions of six per cent bonds had been refunded into those bearing five per cent interest. The act that authorized this exchange also authorized the issue of three hundred millions of fifteen years 4½ per cent funding bonds. The object of the new bill is to make these four and a half per cents negotiable, and to do this it authorizes an issue of that class of bonds to the extent of five hundred millions which are to run thirty, instead of fifteen, years. It is believed that such bonds can be "placed" by the syndicate. The vote in the senate was nearly unanimous, but the vote in the house will doubtless be close, for when the bill is reached it will certainly open up a general debate on the finances that may prove very damaging to this favorite scheme of the administration.

The saving of one or one and a half per cent in interest would sound well from the stump, when the fact that the refunding policy is rapidly transferring our indebtedness from ourselves to Europe, would not. It would not sound well to say that the system would place us in financial slavery inasmuch as it would take from us all the gold we could get to pay interest. And yet it would be only the truth. We would become the "bond" slaves of England and Germany. The administration and all the speedy-resumptionists of the land are not willing to pay our own citizens six per cent., preferring to pay foreigners four and a half and five per cent, although it drains the country of gold. In other words, they cry "resume," while they are mortgaging us all to Europe, and making resumption impossible.

And why this haste in refunding the debt? England, little insular England, refunded her enormous debt in three per cent bonds; why may not this great and growing country do likewise in a few years? At three per cent our debt would not be heavy to carry, and we should not be required to pay more. The farmers of America do not make three per cent net on their labor and capital, and to them the government looks for its revenue. The Memphis Avalanche likens the payment of more than three per cent to the course of railroad railroad companies that sell new bonds to keep up the interest on their old ones, until they go in bankruptcy, wiping out stockholders to-day and creditors and mortgage bondholders to-morrow. "In the case of the government," says the Avalanche, "the people represent the stockholders and holders of second and third mortgage bonds, and it is only a question of time under the present system, when the people are to be transferred with all their earnings of labor, as so much property in perpetuity, to a body of men not much more numerous than the owners of black slaves in the south in 1860."

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.

The people demand its repeal. Numerous petitions are pouring into Washington to that effect; but it will not be repealed, for the senate proposes to disregard the people's wishes. It is above the people, and very wise in its own conceit. A popular demand is to it a red rag that leads to infuriation and battle. In the face of the fact that the bankrupt law has reduced the average percentage of dividends from the estates of bankrupts to about ten per cent. from thirty-five per cent., the senate will not permit the house bill to become a law, although the house fresh from the people passed it by a vote of 186 to 57. This is cheek.

The most that can be wrested from the senate on this subject will be some amendments proposing to remedy the defects in the existing law. A memorial signed by several of the largest business men of New York city suggests that the law be amended by reducing the number of creditors necessary to put a dishonest debtor into bankruptcy; by enlarging the time within which preferential judgments and executions, and sales, transfers and mortgages of property may be attached, and within which criminal prosecutions for obtaining goods bought on credit, on false representations, or for fraudulently disposing of goods bought on credit, may be brought; and by simplyfying and diminishing the expense in bankruptcy. The law is not a refuge for honest and unfortunate debtors; it is in practice but a cover for dishonesty in individuals and extortion in officials. It wastes property that belongs to creditors. It destroys confidence, and damages the credit system. It depresses trade, and paralyzes some of the industries of the country. But the senate says it shall not be repealed. The senate can block the road, and the part of wisdom is to secure the best amendments against frauds that the case admits of, leaving a repeal of the law to a congress in which the people have some influence.

THE ASSAULT ON GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR.

As we predicted, the press of the state are indignantly denouncing the insult put upon our people by the scurrilous attack in the New York Herald, upon our executive. The Columbus Times, while, as we think, erring in giving currency to the outrageous document, thus ably and justly comments upon it:

"The writer of this letter, if he is a Georgian, only 'argues himself unknown' in trying to ignore the distinction and services of Milton Smith before his election as governor. Instead of having been 'fished up from the lowest depths of obscurity' to be put in the executive chair, he was taken from the speakership of the house of representatives—a position which he had filled with so much ability and success as to add largely to his popularity all over the state. Instead of being 'unobjectionable simply because he was unknown,' he was known all through the state as one of its best lawyers, eminent in his profession, and enjoying a large practice. Such attacks made where Governor Smith is known, can injure only the writer, and must arouse the indignation of the people of Georgia.

"The writer of the letter characterizes Governor Smith's administration as a "disastrous failure and blunder." If the rescue of the state from the hands of plunderers and its protection from the disastrous effects of their corrupt acts be a failure and a blunder, then is the charge true. If the re-establishment of the credit of the state and the solvency of its finances be a failure and a blunder, then has Governor Smith's administration failed and blundered in that way—in no other. The credit of Georgia was at a low ebb when Governor Smith took the executive chair. Now her securities mand a higher price and are more y sold than those of any other n and a number of northern Her 8 per cents are above par, f her bonds are near par. This one, too, without an increase but with a rate of taxation s of most of the states of the than the rates of any other we believe. ury combination is the law courts, and per to anticipate the is remarkable and suggestive, however, that this letter contains charges against Governor Smith, in this connection, that have never found publication on Georgia. The people will not be apt to accept very readily statements and imputations made in such a roundabout way. This letter, or a thousand like it, cannot shake the confidence of the people of Georgia in the sagacity, fidelity of Gov. Smith, whom they justly regard as a model executive, in every way competent and above reproach."

CONCLUDED.

We, this morning, conclude the testimony in the Lease Investigation. We had intended to review it generally, but as our space is somewhat crowded to-day, we shall postpone the review to a subsequent issue.

FACT AND COMMENT

THE Russian army dresses in gray.

NORTH CAROLINA has ten republican papers.

THE St. Louis packing season is over. There are no more Babcock juries to get together.

GREENBACK clubs are being organized throughout Ohio. Let the good work proceed.

IT is proposed in Wisconsin to take away the $2 per diem of jurors, to escape the evils of professional jurymen.

ARKANSAS has a chance to win a wreath for her brow by sending Garland to the senate in Clayton's stead.

WHILE President Grant's private secretary was being tried in St. Louis, President Van Buren's private secretary died at Elkhart, Ind.

PAPERS die easier in Atlanta than any other city in the country. Seven have been obituarized since the close of the war.—Washington Chronicle.

PETITIONS are pouring in upon western representatives in congress from their constituents, asking that they "let up on this hard-money business and go for the immediate repeal of the resumption act."

THE presidential proclivities of Ohio cities relative to democratic candidates are thus given: Cincinnati, Hendricks; Columbus, Pendleton; Cleveland, Thurman; and Toledo, Allen.

GENERAL GARFIELD is reported as laboring in his district, the nineteenth Ohio, to secure delegates to the Cincinnati convention, who will be externally for Hayes, and internally and eternally for Blaine.

SOME of the newspapers say that Babcock is no longer fit to be the private secretary of the president. On the contrary, he is exactly the man for the position, as long as Grant is the president.

AN English lawyer dashes cold water on the hopes of the Jennings' estate expectants in this country by writing that their right, if otherwise capable of enforcement, is barred by the statute of limitations.

MR. DAN. W. VOORHEES has been engaged by Governor Ames to defend him in his forthcoming impeachment trial. Voorhees is a first-class criminal lawyer and will have a first-class criminal for a client.

FROM Indiana comes a report that the labor reform party there, whose convention meets shortly, will nominate Judge Davis, of the United States supreme court, for president, and Nathaniel P. Banks for vice-president.

THE country is "safest in the hands of its friends" is one of the favorite catch phrases of the republican organs just now. Yes, excepting that portion of it called the treasury, which is in a dreadful state of insecurity.

"PITY the poor treasury girls, pity the poor treasury girls," is the familiar echo of the Washington correspondence. Better pity the aged and unprotected senators, who, far from the restraining influences of home, are exposed to all the blandishments of gay and beautiful women.—Chicago Times.

PORTER got $5,000, the two Krums $5,000 each, and Storrs $7,000 for defending Babcock. Williams worked for nothing and threw Sherman in. In the McKee case Mr Voorhees' fee was $6,000. It doesn't cost a man as much to get into a ring as it does to get out.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. F. LEE ("Rooney") oldest son of the late General Robert E. Lee, was in the city Saturday night. He is a near resident now, of Washington, having moved from the "white house" farm to the one willed him by his aunt, Mrs. Fitzhugh, a few miles from Alexandria, on the Virginia Midland railroad.—Wash. Chronicle.

IN his address before the southern industrial exposition at New Orleans, on Saturday, Governor Hendricks avoided all political allusions that might be given a partizan construction, though stating very plainly that it would not do to base our hopes of a speedy return to specie payments on a complicated and ingenius plan of borrowing gold.

COL. JAMES K. KERR, a prominent member of the Pittsburg bar, and brother of Hon. M. C. Kerr, speaker of the house of representatives, died at his home in Pittsburg last Friday morning. Col. Kerr was a native of Pennsylvania. When the war broke out he entered the army, serving as major of one of the infantry regiments. In 1864 he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, but the trip did him little good. His lungs were effected, and it was this disease which brought on his death.

THE whole number of popes, from St. Peter to Pius IX. is 257. Of these 82 are mentioned as saints not only because of their holy lives, but on account of certain miracles which it has claimed they had been able to perform; 33 have suffered martyrdom; 104 have been Romans, and 103 have been natives of other parts of Italy; 15 have been Frenchmen; 6 Greeks; 7 Germans; 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans; 1 was a Hebrew, 1 an Englishman.

THE jig appears to be up with Mr. Ames of Mississippi, and it will take all the eloquence of his distinguished father-in-law, Gen. Butler, to save him from the something that to his kind is more terrible than disgrace. Now that Babcock has been vindicated the country has a plenty of leisure, and it is desirable, for more reasons than one, that it should devote it to the Morton phase of southern politics.

MR. GODLOVE S. ORTH, who was nominated for the governor of Indiana a few days ago, writes home from Berlin to say: "When I think how the democrats in the house have put the confederate gray above the blue, and turned out our soldier boys, &c., I get as hot as a lime kiln." Orth is one of those professional politicians who have continued to hold office for the last twenty years by just such appeals as this. The true way to serve him would be to put him into a lime kiln instead of the governor's chair.

THE last number of the New York Shipping List, in its review of business prospects, says that we certainly have a right to look now for a season of moderate activity and of fair gains, under judicious management and a proper conservation of credits. It has been fashionable of late to take a gloomy view of the business situation, and, though times have indeed been very bad, there are many merchants and traders who are far from believing that the country is going to the dogs. There are indications that sober reason is returning, and that mutual confidence, the first and indispensable condition to a healthy revival of all branches of business, is gaining strength; money continues plenty, and rates low on sound collateral.

GEN. BABCOCK is a very lucky as well as a very bold man. There are very few in his position who would have dared to visit Gen. John McDonald after he had been denounced as Storrs denounced him in his speech to the jury; but General Babcock did not hesitate. Perhaps he did not dare to hesitate. Perhaps it was much more safe to pay the visit than refuse to do so and take the consequences. Whatever may be thought of the relative guilt of the principal operators in the great whisky conspiracy, one thing is certain, that the gamest one of the lot is Gen. John McDonald. He has never complained, and most important of all he has never "squealed."—St. Louis Times.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., February 29, 1876.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE,
HONS. L. E. BLECKLEY AND JAMES JACKSON, JUDGES.

Reported Exclusively for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Carhart & Bro. vs. Grier. Rule, from Mitchell.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a motion for the distribution of money on the following agreed statement of facts: That, on the first Tuesday in July last, a lot of land which had been levied on as the property of the defendant by a fi. fa. in favor of Grier, was offered for sale by the sheriff, when it was withdrawn from sale on the promise of the defendant that he would pay off the fi. fa. levied thereon, which he did pay to the sheriff; but before the sheriff paid the money over to the plaintiff in fi. fa., Grier, another fi. fa. in favor of Carhart & Bro., against Butler, the defendant, of older date, was placed in the hands of the sheriff, with notice to hold up the money and not pay it to Grier. The court ordered the money to be paid to the Grier fi. fa., whereupon the plaintiffs in the Carhart fi. fa. excepted. The money in the sheriff's hands was not raised by the *sale* of the defendant's property, but was a *voluntary* payment by the defendant of the Grier fi. fa., which he had the right to do, and it was the duty of the sheriff to have entered that payment on that fi. fa. in satisfaction thereof, there being no other fi. fa. in his hands at that time. Grier became entitled to the money when it was voluntarily paid by the defendant in satisfaction of his fi. fa., and the fact that an older fi. fa. against the defendant was afterwards placed in the sheriff's hands did not deprive Grier of his right to the money which the defendant had voluntarily paid in satisfaction of his fi. fa. If the money in the hands of the sheriff had been raised by a sale of the defendant's property, that woud have presented a different question. There is nothing to prevent the plaintiffs in the older fi. fa. from levying it on the defendant's property and making their money, so far as the record shows.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiffs in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company vs. Gale. Case, from Worth.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action against the defendant to recover damages for alleged injuries sustained by him as a passenger on its railroad, caused by the alleged careless and negligent conduct of the defendant's agents. On the trial of the case the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,000. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds therein set forth, which was overruled by the court, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record that the injury complained of was caused by the car of the defendant being thrown off its railroad track, in which the plaintiff was a passenger; that the train was on schedule time when the accident occurred, and was running about fifteen miles an hour down grade; that it was in the night, and in turning a short curve in the road, the train ran over a large bull on the track and threw it off; that the headlight, owing to the curve in the road, did not enable the engineer to see the bull on the track in time to stop the train so as to prevent the accident; that as soon as the engineer saw the bull on the track, he put on brakes and endeavored to stop the train, but was unable to do so. The plaintiff did not hear the whistle blow to put on brakes, though at the time he was in the passenger car engaged in a lively conversation with other persons.

Pope and the plaintiff testified that a short time before the trial, they were at Valdosta, on the track of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, at night, and looked to see how far an object could be seen on the track in front of the headlight of an engine, and could see for two or three hundred yards very plainly. The defendant, as a carrier of passengers, was bound to have exercised extraordinary diligence in behalf of itself, and its agents, for the protection of the lives and persons of its passengers, but was not liable for the injury done to the plaintiff after, having used such diligence. Code 2067. When the plaintiff proved that he was injured as a passenger on the defendant's road, the presumption of the law was against the defendant that he had been so injured by its negligence, or that of its agent and it was incumbent on the defendant to rebut that legal presumption by evidence that it exercised extraordinary diligence to have prevented the accident which caused the injury to the plaintiff; that is to say, that it exercised that extreme care and caution which very prudent and thoughtful persons use in securing and preserving their own property. These principles of law the court gave in charge to the jury, and the question is, whether the verdict, under the evidence, was not contrary to the charge of the court, and therefore contrary to law. Assuming that the court charged the jury correctly as to the law, what is there in the evidence contained in the record which impeaches, or contradicts, the testimony of the four witnesses who state that the accident was unavoidable, and could not have been prevented by the exercise of extraordinary diligence on the part of the defendant under the circumstances connected with the injury of which the plaintiff complains. If the four witnesses who testified for the defendant swore the truth, (and their testimony is not impeached or contradicted) then the accident was unavoidable, and rebutted the legal presumption of any negligence on the part of the defendant, either slight, or otherwise, and therefore the defendant was not liable under the law to the plaintiff for the injury complained of. The evidence of the four unimpeached and uncontradicted witnesses for the defendant is, that owing to the curve in the road, the engineer could not have seen the bull on the track of the road in time to have stopped the train, so as to have avoided the accident. The statement of the plaintiff that the engineer said he thought the engine would have knocked the bull of the track, does not disprove the truth of the statement that the accident was unavoidable. Nor does the statement of Pope and the plaintiff, as to their observations at Valdosta on the Atlantic & Gulf road affect the question as to the liability of the defendant, at the time of the accident complained of on its road, even if that testimony, was legally admissible, had it been objected to at the trial. If the accident which caused the injury to the plaintiff, could not have been prevented by the exercise of extraordinary diligence on the part of the defendant, then it is not liable therefor under the law, and in as much as four unimpeached and uncontradicted witnesses swear that the accident was unavoidable, and their testimony being corroborated by the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction, the verdict was contrary to law, the legal presumption of negligence on the part of the defendant having been rebutted by unimpeached and uncontradicted evidence—as disclosed in the record. Besides, there is evidence of the witnesses who were present at the time the accident occurred, who state that the plaintiff did not then appear to be hurt much, and one witness states that he then said those in charge of the train had acted nobly. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, for defendant.

Renew vs. Redding, assignee. Distress warrant, from Schley.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a distress warrant for rent sued out by the plaintiff against the defendant, in which the plaintiff alleged that the defendant was indebted to him the sum of $1,232 50, besides interest, for rent which was due and unpaid. The defendant filed his counter affidavit under the statute, and the issue thus formed came on for trial, when the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $827 50. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds therein set forth, which was overruled by the court, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record, that on the 12th of December, 1871, the parties entered into a written contract, in which it was stipulated that they were to farm together for the year 1872, on the plantation of the plaintiff, according to the terms and stipulations as therein set forth. It also appears from the evidence, that in February or March, 1872, the parties made a new verbal contract in relation to the rent to be paid under the first written contract, whereby the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff fourteen and one half bales of cotton, for the rent of the land, that the fourteen and one-half bales of cotton when the distress warrant was taken out in October, 1872, was worth the amount claimed in the distress warrant, which was $1,232.50. One of the errors complained of is, that the court refused to nonsuit the plaintiff on motion of defendant, on the ground of variance between the evidence of the plaintiff as a witness, and the allegation in the distress warrant. The allegation in the distress warrant is, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $1,232 50, besides interest for rent. The evidence was that under the new contract, made in February or March, the defendant was to pay plaintiff fourteen and a half bales of cotton for the rent of the land, and that the same was worth the amount distrained for, and the amount distrained for was $1,232.50. There was no error in overruling the motion for a nonsuit on the ground of variance. Whether the court erred in sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's pleas of recoupment or not, we cannot determine, in as much as the pleas are not in the record for our inspection. In relation to the error complained of in refusing to allow the defendant to put in a second amendment to his pleas unless he should pay the costs, the judge certifies, that considerable delay had occured during the trial by the defendant's filing a long amendment to his plea called a plea of recoupment, and during the further progress of the trial of the case, another amendment was proposed. The court required the payment of costs as to the second proposed amendment, but not as to the first amenmment which had been allowed. This was properly a matter within the discretion of the court, according to the provisions of the 3442nd section of the Code, and we will not control the exercise of it in this case, nor in any other, unless there has been a gross and flagrant abuse of that discretion. Whether the plaintiff would have been entitled to his remedy by distress warrant or not under the original written contract, he was clearly entitled to it under the new contract as proved by the evidence in the record, if the jury believed the plaintiff's evidence. It is true the evidence was conflicting in relation to that point in the case, but that was a question for the jury. The verdict is $405.00 less than the plaintiff's demand, that is to say, the jury reduced the plaintiff's claim that much, though it is somewhat difficult to see upon what grounds, as the defendant's evidence fails to show what amount he was damaged by the plaintiff's failure to furnish cotton seed, or otherwise—but that is a matter about which the defendant has no cause of complaint. Although there may have been some errors in the charge of the court, still, we think that the verdict did substantial justice between the parties, at least, the defendant has no cause of complaint under the evidence in the record, and as the court below was satisfied with the verdict, we will not interfere to disturbed it. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Jno. R. Worrill; W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

Allen Fort; Hudson & Wall, for defendant.

Taylor & Co. vs. Clarke, et. al. Factors' lien, from Sumter.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a claim case. The plaintiffs having foreclosed several crop liens which had been levied thereon, the same was claimed by different claimants. By consent of parties, the several cases were consolidated and tried together. The crop liens were created by the defendant as the trustee of Mrs. Darley, a married woman, under a marriage settlement deed, executed in 1857. On the trial of the case, the claimants objected to the introduction of the crop lien fi fas in evidence, on the ground that the trustee had no authority to create said liens, which objection the court sustained, and dismissed the levies, whereupon the plaintiffs excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the supplies furnished by the plaintiffs for which the liens were created, were furnished for the benefit of the trust estate so as to enable the *cestui que trusts* to make a crop thereon for the year 1874, and the question is, whether a trustee is authorized by law to create a lien upon the property of the trust estate, or the crops to be made thereon for that purpose? The 2335th section of the code declares that "trustees are not authorized to create any lien upon the trust estate, except such as are given by law." We are not aware of any law in this state that gives to trustees the authority to create a lien upon the property of a trust estate. It was insisted on the argument, that under the 1,974th section of the Code, liens of the description mentioned in the record, might be created upon such terms as might be agreed on by the parties, would include trustees under the term parties. The term parties as mentioned in that section of the Code, must be understood to mean such parties only as are authorized by law to make them. If the supplies were furnished by the plaintiffs for the use and benefit of the trust estate, that estate is liable therefor, and their remedy to enforce the payment of their claims against the trust property, is provided for by the 3,377th to the 3,382d sections of the Code inclusive. Whilst it does not affirmatively appear from the record before us, that any special injury would result to the trust estate to enforce the collection of the crop liens created by the trustee on the property thereof, still, we are not prepared to say that the statute which prohibits trustees from creating any lien upon the property of the trust estate, except such as are given by law, is not a wise and salutary statute. But as a court we can have nothing to do with the wisdom or expediency of the statute, our plain duty is to enforce it, and at some other time and on some other occasion, the efficacy and wisdom of its provisions will doubtless be made manifest. We find no error in the ruling of the court on the statement of facts disclosed in the record.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

John R. Worrill, for plaintiffs in error.

C. F. Crisp; J. Ansley; Geo. W. Wooten, for defendants.

JACKSON, J. having been of counsel, did not preside in this case.

Stewart, adm'r vs. Barrow, ex'r. Complaint, from Sumter.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a suit pending in the superior court of Sumter county in favor of C. D. Barron, executor of S. O. Jones, against A. S. Cutts, J. C. McBurney, administrator of J. G. Gilman, J. V. Price, and W. D. Stewart, deceased, on a joint note, of which the following is a copy:

"AMERICUS, September 8th, 1860.

By the 1st of January next after date, we promise to pay to Sarah O. Jones or bearer, twenty-nine hundred and eight dollars, seventeen cents, value received.
Signed] A. S. CUTTS,
JOHN G. GILMORE,
JOHN V. PRICE,"
Surety:
JAMES STEWART.

When the case was called for trial, several of the original makers being dead, the representative of John V. Price had not been made a party to the suit, when the plaintiff suggested the death of Price, and took an order abating and discontinuing the suit as to Price, and ordering the case to proceed as to the other defendants. Whereupon Wm. D. Stewart, administrator of James Stewart, by leave of the court, filed a plea, in which he alleged that he agreed to become the co-surety with Price on said note sued on, and to bear equally the liability on said note as joint sureties, and that said note was so executed, that the plaintiff having abated the suit now pending against Price's estate his co-surety, against whom he has the right to proceed for contribution in case he has to pay the same, which act of the said plaintiff, tends to increase the risk of said Wm. D. Stewart, administrator; that John V. Price's estate is now in possession of real and personal property more than enough to pay said debt. The plaintiff demurred to the defendant's plea, the court sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment against the defendants for the full amount of the note, whereupon the defendant, Wm. D. Stewart, excepted. The allegations in the plea are to be taken most strongly against the pleader. There is no allegation in the plea who was the principal maker of the note for whom the defendant's intestate and Price became joint sureties, nor that said principal debtor, whoever he may have been, was not abundantly able to pay the note sued on; there is no averment of any risk incurred by the sureties on account of the inability of the principal debtor to pay the note by insolvency, or otherwise, nor does it appear that there was any legal representative of Price's estate. The allegation is, that the dismissal of the suit as to Price, his co-surety, tends to increase the defendant's risk as co-surety with Price. What is the nature of that risk, and for whom was it incurred? The risk, which the dismissal of the case as to Price tends to increase, may have existed solely in the imagination of the defendant, the plea did not inform the court what it was, and therefore, the plea was bad for that reason. But the 3444th section of the Code declares that "in all cases which have been or may be commenced in any of the courts of this state, at law, or in equity, against two or more defendants, one or more of whom have died, or may die pending said case or cases, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or complainants to suggest said death of record, and to proceed in the trial of said case or cases, against the surviving defendants, to the extent of their respective liabilities." The liability of each defendant respectively on the note sued on, was to pay the plaintiff, the creditor, the amount thereof, whatever may be their rights and equities as between each other after the plaintiff, the creditor, has been paid by them, or either of them. By the common law, in case of a joint contract, when one of the contracting parties died, the remedy was lost as against the representatives of the deceased contractor, but that is not now the law in this state. The point made by the plaintiff in error is, that inasmuch as the plaintiff in the court below, under the provisions of the section of the Code before cited, suggested the death of Price on the record, and discontinued or abated the suit as to him, and proceeded to take judgment against the other defendants who were joint promissors, that this act of the plaintiff increased his risk as a joint co-surety with Price to such an extent as to discharge him from the payment of the debt to the plaintiff, the creditor. The reply is, that the act of the plaintiff, the creditor, which it is insisted operates as a discharge of the surety, is an act which the law expressly authorized the plaintiff as a creditor to do. The act of the creditor which injures the surety or increases his risk, or exposes him to greater liability, which will operate as a discharge, must be some act which the law does not authorize, or sanction, or the omission to do some act specially enjoined by the law. It will not do to hold, that because a creditor in the prosecution of his remedy to collect his debt against several joint promissors, does an act, which the statute law of the state expressly authorizes him to do, that such an act, will operate as a discharge of a surety, as contemplated by the 2154 section of the code. We find no error in sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's plea.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

Cook & Crisp; J. A. Ansley, for defendant.

Schnell, trustee. vs. Tooner, Administor, et al. Ejectment, from Dougherty.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. An ante-nuptial contract between husband and wife and a trustee, made in 1838, with the declared object of securing the wife's property to her sole and separate use, so that the same should not be liable to the debts or contracts of the husband, and conveying said property to the trustee, in trust for the sole and separate use of the wife for life, and after her death for the use of her issue, their heirs and assigns, forever, share and share alike; the wife, nevertheless, to have the power of selling and conveying the same absolutely in fee simple, and of passing title thereto by her own deed or bill of sale; and should she die leaving no issue of her body living at the time of her death, and leaving no will disposing of the property, then, the trustee to hold in further trust for certain designated persons, and their heirs forever, share and share alike; and if the wife should die leaving no issue of her body living at the time of her death, then, the property to be held by the trustee in further trust to and for such uses as she might, by last will, direct and appoint, vested the legal title in the trustee, and the same remained in him during the whole period of the coverture, notwithstanding the wife's power to sell and convey the property, she not having exercised the power.

2 Against ejectment brought in 1860 for a tract of land embraced in the trust, the wife suing by her trustee, the statute of limitations would be a defence, and the wife's coverture would be no reply to the statute, inasmuch as the trustee held the title and was competent to sue. If he was barred, she, his *cestui que trust*, was barred, and all for whom, as trustee, he held in remainder.

3. The exclusion of reasonable doubt, in some civil cases, as held requisite in 11 Ga. 160, and 30 Ga. 619, means no more than that the jury must be clearly satisfied.

4. Where it does not appear that the party holds back evidence within his power to produce, the nonproduction of more full and definite evidence than he presents, raises no presumption against him; and there should be no charge given to the jury on the subject of such a presumption.

Judgment affirmed.

Vason & Davis; R. N. Ely, for plaintiffs in error.

L. P. D. Warren, for defendant.

Shealy vs. Toole. Complaint, from Sumter.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A plea is demurrable which alleges the pendency of a garnishment, without saying in whose favor or for what amount. Such a plea is defective, not only in form but in substance, and though amendable, if not amended, it should be stricken on general demurrer.

2. When there is no plea before the court to which the evidence offered can apply, the evidence should be rejected.

3. The pendency of a garnishment is not a good plea in bar to a suit against the garnishee by his own creditor; but it affords equitable ground for moulding the judgment so as to stay execution for so much of the debt as ought to be held up, until the garnishee is set free from the garnishment proceeding. Interest and costs are also matters for equitable adjudication, when proper issues as to the same are made by the pleadings.

4. When a contract is usurious on its face, no plea of usury is necessary.

5. At the date of the note sued upon, the legal rate of interest was seven per cent. per annum, and a contract for more was void as to the excess; therefore the undertaking in the note itself to pay interest at two per cent. per month was usurious, and a verdict for interest at that rate was contrary to law.

6 A contract signed on a note by the maker in these terms: "In consequence of the attached note * * not being paid at maturity, I hereby promise and agree to pay two per cent. interest per month until said note is paid," is *nudum pactum*. The past default of the debtor, or past forbearance of the creditor could not be a consideration for a contract to increase the lawful rate of interest which the note bore when executed, although, in the meantime, all restrictions upon conventional interest had been removed by statute. The agreement recited does not stipulate for future indulgence or forbearance, or import an understanding by the creditor to grant any.

7. When a contract, on its face, is without consideration and there is no consideration established by the evidence, the contract cannot be enforced, although want of consideration be not pleaded.

8. The defendant must know at his peril what is set out in the copy note annexed to the declaration. He cannot claim after trial to have newly discovered a stipulation overlooked, and urge his ignorance of it as cause for a new trial.—34 Ga. 110.

Judgment reversed on terms.

John R. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

Fort & McClesky, for defendant.

Coxwell vs. DeVaughan. Lien, from Macon.

BLECKLEY, J.

A creditor having both a crop lien and an open account of younger date, may appropriate to either, at his option, the proceeds of a bale of cotton delivered to him by his debtor, with instructions to sell to the best advantage and keep the money. After the money has been realized by the creditor and appropriated by him to the account, it is too late for the debtor to direct its appropriation to the lien.

Judgment affirmed.

Thos P. Loyd, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Driver vs. Maxwell. Distress warrant, from Sumter.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. If, in the affidavit to obtain a distress warrant, a definite sum is claimed to be due for rent, the time when it became due need not appear nor need the terms of the rent contract be set out, such as that the rent agreed upon was a part of the crop, etc. If these facts become material in any stage of the litigation, they may be proved, and it will be no variance.

2. In this state the burthen of keeping the premises in repair is generally on the landlord, but patent defects existing at the time of the renting, and equally well known to both parties, are not to be amended by him, or at his expense, without a special undertaking. On the other hand, the tenant is not obliged to amend them without a like understanding on his part.

3. Where the rent reserved is one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton raised on the premises in the given year, and at the time of the renting both parties know the fence to be in a very bad condition, too low or too weak to keep ordinary stock from trespassing on the crop, and nothing is said about building it higher or repairing it, there is no legal obligation upon either party to make the fence better. The crop is at the mutual risk of the landlord and tenant, each to the extent of his interest, and whatever part of it may be destroyed by stock in consequence of the fence not being good, is a common loss. The landlord is entitled to his proportion of what is saved but to nothing for what is lost, and so of the tenant.

Judgment reversed.

John R. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

C. F. Crisp; N. A. Smith for defendant.

WARNER, C. J. concurred.

JACKSON, J., dissenting.

1. If the verdict of the jury be right under the evidence, this court should not set it aside, though there may be errors in the charge of the court.

2. This oft repeated rule of this court should be more rigidly adhered to where the case against the plaintiff in error is made out by the testimony of an impartial witness, and his case supported only by his own evidence.

3. The fact that plaintiff in error made no motion for a new trial in the court below, but brought the case here direcly on alleged errors in the charge, ought further to strengthen the application of this wise rule.

4. Whilst by a strict construction of section 2284 of the Code, it is the duty of the landlord to keep in repair even the fencing around the farm rented; yet he is not bound to watch the fence and see that it is kept up. That duty devolves on the tenant who may repair himself and charge the landlord with it to be accounted for in the rent, or notify the landlord that the fencing needs the repair.

5. If both parties know that the fencing is defective at the time the farm is rented, the contract is made with reference to its condition at that time; unless there be an express contract therefor, the landlord is bound to put it in no better condition; the tenant will be held to rent with his eyes open and will be bound for the whole rent agreed to be paid, no matter how defective the fence was and what depredations hogs or cattle or storm or sickness made upon it.

6 If the tenant see his crop destroyed by cattle without either fixing the fence himself or notifying the landlord to do it, he neglects a plain duty which both common sense and a sort of law of self-preservation, as well as the sensible construction of the law of the land, impose upon him, and he and not the landlord should suffer for such gross neglect

7. When the only proof for the tenant, he himself being the only witness, is injury to his crop in its gathering arising from sickness of those who gather it, storms in wasting it, and cattle and hogs who prey upon it, and he furnishes no data on which it is possible for a jury to predicate a conclusion in respect to how much injury the crop sustained by the cattle and hogs breaking in through a defective fence, and the proof of the landlord is that of a disinterested witness fully sustaining the verdict of the jury, the verdict should stand for these, if all the other reasons given be untenable.

James K. P. Keaton vs. N. & A. F Tift. Claim, from Dougherty.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where the proprietor of a farm vests in an assignee, for value, the right to let a farm and collect the rent arising out of said farm, and such assignee does let the same to a tenant under him:

HELD, that such an assignee may distrain for the rent.

2. Where part of property levied on is subject and part not subject under the facts, the judgment will be reversed and a new trial granted, unless the levy is dismissed in respect to that not subject

Judgment reversed on terms.

Stroezr & Smith, W F Jones, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, for defendants.

Sarah Sanders, administratrix, vs. James W. Bell, et al. Suit for difference between bids at administrator's sale, from Webster.

JACKSON, J.

Where, at an administrator's sale, property is bid off and the bidder refuses to take it, and the administrator elects to resell and proceed against the first purchaser for the deficiency arising from such sale, he must resell the property as soon as practicable, and if he delay without the consent of the bidder for twelve months on the ground of stringency of the times, such delay will forfeit his right to recover, and a non suit will be properly awarded.

Judgment affirmed.

B S Worrill; J. L. Wimberly, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Hawkins, for defendant.

S. Mayer & Co. et. al. vs. Wood, Marsh & Co., et. al. Injunction, from Dougherty.

JACKSON, J.

Where a debtor is in insolvent circumstances and makes an assignment to certain favored creditors of goods to pay debts due them, and a bill is filed by other creditors alleging fraudulent combination and conspiracy between the preferred creditors and the debtor, and it is not alleged that the complainants claim title to the goods so assigned, or have any judgment or lien thereon, or that the parties to whom the assignment is made are insolvent, an injunction should not be granted though the facts and circumstances may point to such fraudulent conduct as to induce the court to retain the bill, and investigate on the hearing the whole case, and decide and decree the equities arising thereon.

Judgment reversed.

Warren & Hobbs; D. H. Pope for plaintiffs in error.

R. N. Ely; J. Armstrong; Vason & Davis, for defendants.

Democratic Mass Convention.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The executive committee, consisting of Gideon J Tucker, Richard Schell, Wm H Hitchman, ex-Speaker McGuire, Wheeler H Bristol Rufus W Andrews and others, have called a mass convention of democrats at Wieting hall, Syracuse, for March 1 The call includes all who desire to harmony with the democrats of Ohio Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and the western and southern states, and who are in favor of—first, the withdrawal of all national bank currency and the substitution therefor of greenbacks; second, a law declaring greenbacks receivable for duties, and third, the repeal of the specie resumption act. The convention will take such action as may seem necessary.

COTTON STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO

MACON, GEORGIA.

Statement of Condition of the Company on the 1st January, 1876.

DR,	LIABILITIES.
To re insurance reserve at the New York standard	$336,156 00
To death claims reported, but not due	27,000 00
To all other claims	890 23
Surplus for Policyholders	**171,483 40**
	$585,529 63

By	ASSETS. CR
By State of Georgia 7 per cent. bonds	33,500 00
Western Railroad of Alabama first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by Central and Georgia Railroads	51,000 00
By other bonds cost	44,343 61
By Mortgages on real estate	29,838 12
By other securities	36,962 30
By bills receivable with collaterals	10,178 88
By premium loans on policies with interest	270,076 90
By premiums in course of collection	27,851 21
By deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	10,693 40
By accrued interest	7,971 13
By office furniture	1,978 00
By cash on hand and in bank	32,101 08
	$585,529 63

A good dividend has been declared and will be paid to Policyholders on the anniversary of each policy entitled to same after March 1st, 1876. The Company has deposited with the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia for the security of Policyholders Bonds, the cash market value of which exceeds $100,000. The Company has a guaranteed capital of $500,000 for security of Policyholders. The principal features of the Company are, its conservative management and absolute security for Policyholders. All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. Endowment policies—at premiums usually charged for life policies—payable within the ordinary period of life, made a specialty with this Company.

OFFICERS—Wm B. Johnston, President, John W. Burke, Vice-President, Geo. S. Obear, Secretary, Chas F. McCay, Actuary, James Mercer Green, Chief Medical Officer, W. J. Magill, Superindent of Agencies.

J. W. AVERY,
Special Agent, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

DIRECTORS—Wm. B. Johnston, Peter Solomon, John S. Baxter, C. A. Nutting, R. W. Cubbedge, David Flanders, Henry S. Jewett, John T. Boifeuillet, Geo. S. Obear, E. J. Johnston, Virgil Powers, Wm. H. Ross, John W. Burke, Geo. E. Barker, George fl. Jones, Macon; A. R Lawton, Andrew Low, Savannah; John P. King, Josiah Sibley, Augusta; W. J. Magill, V. R. Tommey, Atlanta; T J. Smith, Monticello, Ga; William Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; H. P. Hammett, Greenville, S. C; C. G. Memminger, Charleston, South Carolina.

feb23—dthur&2un3w

Dry Goods, &c.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Special and Decided Inducements to Buyers

For This and the Coming Week,

—AT—

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S
38 Whitehall street.

Attention is called to the following goods, which we positively will sell and must be sold, FINE CLOAKS, FINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. REMAINDER OF DRESS GOODS, FURS.

Special & Urgent Invitation

To buyers of Carpets. A lot of Ingrain, 2 ply and 3-ply Carpet at low down bottom prices

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

different grades. Cheaper than ever. Call at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S,
38 Whitehall street.

feb23-dtf

N. G. A. College.

DAHLONEGA, GA., Feb. 12, 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—The first anniversary address was delivered and the annual spring term public debate of the Decora Palæstra society occurred last night. At an early hour the Baptist church, where it was held, was filled to overflowing.

The first thing in order was the anniversary address, which was delivered by Mr. W. A. Erwin, of Pickens county. He delivered a brief but very complete oration, full of thought and appropriate to the occasion.

Then followed the debate. The subject to be discussed was "Ought capital punishment to be abolished?"

The first speaker on the affirmative was Mr. Trammell Starr, of Gordon county. He represented his county in an argument which would reflect credit on one of maturer years. Well poised, stately and dignified, he argued well and delivered his speech splendidly and impressively. He reflected credit on himself and his society. His was the finest speech of the evening.

The first speaker on the negative was Mr. J. E. Neal. He spoke to some length and made some good points.

Mr. E. C. Neal, of Warren county, was the second speaker on the affirmative. He declaims well, and produced good argument. He made a very nice little speech, and acquitted himself creditably.

The second speaker on the negative was Mr. S. L. Weaver, of Campbell county. He argues well and made a good speech.

The third speaker on the affirmative was Mr. M. G. Bates, of Murray county. His speech was well prepared and well delivered. He produced some fine arguments.

The third speaker on the negative was Mr. S. B. Garrett, of Campbell county. He spoke as if firmly convinced that capital punishment ought not to be abolished and never would be. He had a concise, sound argument, and did admirably.

The argument on the affirmative was concluded by Mr. W. O. Harris, of Murray county. His speech was clearly laid out, and in a calm, dispassionate delivery he stood up nobly to the affirmative side.

The concluding speech on the negative was made by Mr. O. N. Starr, of Gordon county. He is a good declaimer and delivered his speech well. His arguments were well and clearly stated, and he acquitted himself honorably.

The president, Col. Price, then gave his decision in favor of the negative.

The affirmative, considering the relative strength of the sides, fought nobly and were defeated gloriously. The debaters reflected honor on the society. Good order was maintained throughout. The audience then dispersed.

The North Georgia Agricultural college is progressing finely. There are more than two hundred and fifty students in attendance. One good feature about the college and about Dahlonega is that THE CONSTITUTION is a great favorite. They love the people's paper. May it ever prosper in proportion to its merits.

N. E. GEORGIAN

Fire.

HAVANA, February 28.—A fire occurred in Regla, opposite Havana, and destroyed 70 houses and shanties.

Alfonso's Success

LONDON, February 29.—A telegram from Cadiz to the Times, says a proclamation has been published there, declaring that the king, his brave army, and the government, with the patriotic co-operation of all parties, have put an end to the curse of civil war.

Alfonso and part of the army will make a triumphant entry into Madrid at the end of the present week.

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & THOMAS, Attorneys at Law. No. 4 Broad street, Athens, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the State. March 1, 1876—d1y

E. B. MARSHALL, Dentist. Office and residence 331 Marietta street. Will visit various points in the State the first half of each month. feb19—dtf

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN ATLANTA.
Friday, March 3, 1876.
HARRY MACK..........MANAGER

The first appearance in Georgia of the pet of the Northern Stage,

LAURA McNEIL,
Supported by
MACK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Friday evening, March 3, 1876, Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth's Great Southern Drama,

Hidden Hand!
with LAURA McNEIL as CAPITOLA.

Sale of seats to commence at Phillips & Crew's, Thursday, March 2, 1876, at 9 o'clok a. m. Parquette and Dress Circle $1 00. No extra charge for reserved seats. Gallery 50 cents. mar2—d2t

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
TWO EVENINGS ONLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
March 6th & 7th, 1876.
H. T. PADDOCK..........MANAGER

The Supreme Favorite and Pearl of the American Stage,

Maggie Mitchell,
Supported by the Sterling Actor,
MR. WM. HARRIS,
And a first-class Company.

Monday evening, March 6th, 1876, MAGGIE MITCHELL'S Great Specialty,
PEARL OF SAVOY.

Tuesday evening, March 7, 1876, MAGGIE MITCHELL'S Beautiful Domestic Drama,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Sale of seats will commence at Phillips & Crew's bookstore, on Thursday, March 2d, 1876, at 9 o'clock a. m. Parquette and Dress Circle, $1 00. No extra charge for reserved seats. Gallery, 50 cents.
feb27—d8t THOS. W. BROWN, Agent.

New Advertisements.

Assignee's Notice

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of J. Shahan, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of J. Shahan, in the county of Whitfield, State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, in the United States Court for said District.

Dated February 28, 1876.
J. GUTHRIE,
mar2—d1aw3w Assignee.

DR. THOS. RAINES.

RESIDENCE—No. 50 East Cain street. Office at Thomas Pullum & Co.'s Drug Store. Reference—Ex-Gov. J. E. Brown, Judge H. K. McCay, Judge C. Peeples, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Gen. Robert Toombs, Col. John Milledge, Thos. Pullum & Co.
jan26—dsun&thur1m

Phonography Thoroughly Taught.

MR. D. J. KING, Masonic Editor, takes pleasure in announcing that he will give private lessons in the science of STENOGRAPHY, "Graham's Method," so as to enable the student to write from 75 to 100 words per minute in one course of lessons. Will call at residence if preferred. Preliminary instruction can be given by correspondence. Call on or address D. J. KING, Markham House, Atlanta, Ga.
feb29—d1m

For Sale,

The Scofield Residence — Peachtree St.

HAVING arranged to remove to Cha[illegible]nooga, I offer for sale this elegant residence, containing eleven rooms with all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet front by 300 feet deep. Stables and other outbuildings conveniently arranged. Terms very low. Possession given immediately. Apply to
L. SCOFIELD,
feb27—d1w 107 Peachtree street.

Thomaston Hotel,
THOMASTON.................GEORGIA,
W. T. COWLES, Proprietor.

WILL guarantee satisfaction to all persons patronizing him. Terms reasonable. SALE AND LIVERY STABLE connection with the House.

ATISM,

New Advertisements.

Douglas Deputy Sheriff's Sales.

GEORGIA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.—Will be sold before the Court House door, in the town Douglasville, Douglas county, Georgia within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in April next, the following property, to wit:

Eighty acres of land, it being Nos. 927 928 of the 18th district and 2d section of originally Cherokee, now Douglas county. Levied on as the property of A V Brumby, President of the New Manchester Manufacturing Company, to satisfy one Tax fi fa issued by Jno F Glover, Tax Collector of Douglas county. Levy made by M S Gore, L C, and returned to me.

Also, at the same time place, 20 acres of land, lot No. 238 of the 2d district and 5th section of originally Carroll, now Douglas county. Levied on as the property of G A Winn, to satisfy one Tax fi fa issued by Jno F Glover, Tax Collector of Douglas county. Levy made and returned to me by W J Abercrombie, L C.

Also, at the same time and place nine acres of land lot No. 18, of the first district and 5th section of originally Carroll, now Douglas county. Levied on as the property of F V Landrum, to satisfy one Tax fi fa issued by Jno B Glover, Tax Collector of Douglas county. Levy made and returned to me W J Abercrombie, L C.

Also, at the same time and place, one house and lot No. 1, Block No. 24, of the town of Douglasville, agreebly to survey of John A. Grant. Levied on as the property of W H Roach, to satisfy one Tax fi fa issued by Jno F Glover, Tax Collector of Douglas county. Levy made and returned to me by W J Abercrombie, L C.

Also, at the same and place, 100 acres of land lot No. 147, of the 3d district and 5th section of originally Carroll, now Douglas county. Levied on as the property of Oscar Reese, to satisfy one Tax fi fa issued by Jno F Glover, Tax Collector of Douglas county. Levy made and returned to me by John F Thomason, L C.

Also, at the same time and place, 117 acres of land lots Nos. 813, 895 and 843 of the 18th district and 2d section of originally Cherokee, now Douglas county. Levied on as the property of N S Lipscomb, to satisfy four fi fas issued from the Justice Court of the 784th District, G M, in favor of W E Scoggins, Executor of Wyly Scoggins, deceased, against N S Lipscomb. Property pointed out by W E Scoggins, plaintiff, and returned to me by M S Gore, L C. This 29th day of Feb., 1876.
J. C. JAMES,
mar2—wtd Deputy Sheriff.

A Bookkeeper and Accountant

OF 20 years experience, wishes employment in Settling Books, Adjusting Accounts, Rendering Monthly Statements, Bills, &c., or Copying of any description. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address Nelson, 24 Luckie street, or to
JAS. D. COLLINS,
mar2—d1t Clerk of Superior Court.

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of W. S. Murray, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of W. S. Murray, in the county of Whitfield and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, in the United States Court for said District.

Dated February 28, 1876.
J. GUTHRIE,
mar2—d1aw3w Assignee.

By JOYNER & ELL
Marietta street. Second auction sale of
Ornamental Trees,
Evergreens. Roses
Shrubbery,
THURSDAY, 2d of March,

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Doors, Sash, Blinds.

We have the largest stock of White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds in the South. Our prices are lower than small manufacturers or dealers can afford. Our terms are strictly cash, our prices are too low to give credit; but we ship goods to be paid for on delivery at the depot where the purchaser resides, and guarantee them to give satisfaction. JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
81 and 83 Broad St., near the Bridge.
feb19—d*f

Economy.

Aside from their excellence there is economy in buying Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, as the bottles hold one-half more than others purporting to hold the same quantity. They are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality, and quantity there are none like them. With Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, we can have articles of our daily food made palatable, enjoyable, digestible, and healthful. The cheap articles in this line are odious comparisons with Dr. Price's preparations, which in quality are fit for the highest in the land, yet at a price within the reach of the poorest. Buy the powder only in cans securely labelled not in bulk, as many have been deceived thereby.
feb26—dsat-sun-tues thurs&wlt

New Advertisements.

Assignee's notice—J. Guthrie.
Printers wanted—R. H. Pughe.
Sheriff's sale—J. C. James.
House for sale—Noah R. Fowler.
Notice to shippers—F. F. Coulter.
Corns—Dr. Lindoman.
Bookkeeper—Nelson or Jas. D. Collins.
Dairyman wanted—19 Marietta st.
Two houses for rent—Apply 69 Fair st.
Two unfurnished rooms wanted.
House for rent—Apply 127 Forsyth.
DeGive's—Laura McNeill.
Milliner wanted—Mrs. T. B. Williams.
Just received—S. A. Echols.
Cottage for rent—Apply 112 Pryor st.
Assignee's notice—J. Guthrie.

Just Received.

A beautiful collection of Flower Seeds of every description.
Aspargus and Rhubarb Roots in any quantity.
Cabbage Plants $1 00 per 100.
Egg Plants $1 00 per dozen.
Pepper Plants $1 00 per dozen.
Tomato Plants 25 cents per dozen.
12 choice Greenhouse and Bedding Plants for $1 00.
This cancels all collections previously advertised. S. A. ECHOLS,
mar2—deodtf 21 Broad street.

Corns.

Don't fail to give Dr. Lindoman a call if you have Corns, Bunions or Ingrowing nails. Remember, he will only remain a few days longer at the Markham House. His charges are moderate. Give him an early call. mar2—d2t

Southern Express Company—Notice to Shippers.

From this date Express matter for Macon, Savannah, and way stations, Central Railroad, will go on the 1 20 day train.

Shippers are POSITIVELY required to have their consignments in office 30 minutes before departure of train.
F. F. COULTER, Agent.
Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1876.

Special Attention.

A large stock of Carpets, all kinds, are offered now very cheap at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's,
feb25—tf 38 Whitehall st.

Floor Oil Cloth.

30 pieces latest designs all widths now offered at strikingly low figures. Call and see them at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
feb25-dtf

Kid Gloves and Hosiery.

We offer decidedly the best selection in that particular class of goods and our prices are to compare with the present times.
Call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
feb25-dtf

"There's Millions In It."

Why buy Shirts half made when you can buy them already made at the same prices. Hirsch's are selling the finest Wamsutta Mills Muslin 3-Ply Linen Shirt for $15 per dozen. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods, at HIRSCH'S,
feb25—d1w 50 and 62 Whitehall St.

INCIDENTS IN INDIA.

A Wonderful Horseman—The Prince of Wales Witnesses His Remarkable Feats.

Dr. Russell in the London Times.

On the 28th of December there was a levee at the government house that was terribly crowded. On the 29th the prince visited Scindia, who did the honors royally, and as the prince took his seat made a salaam with his hands clasped together before he sat down on his left. Of the famous maharrajah, Dr. Russell says: "He can handle a division of the three arms better than most, and as well as any division general named in 'Hart.' As a horseman, he is not to be excelled for lightness of hand and firmness of seat. He could not, perhaps, go across country in the first flight at the very outset, but he can lift a horse to stand on his hind legs so bolt upright that a hair-trigger touch on the bill would throw it over on its back; and sitting so balanced to a hair, make it walk on its hind legs in an attitude the maddest equestrian of the circus would not venture to urge his steed to emulate. He is rough, they say, in speech, but that his sentiments are noble enough may be inferred from his answer when the Bombay government desired to buy from him a site for the palace at Gunesh Khind, near Poonah. The land belonged to his father, and Scindia was a native of the place. 'A man,' said he, 'does not sell his patrimony, but he can give it to his friend.'"

On his return the prince attended the races.

The 30th was a blank day. On the 31st, besides making some minor visits, the prince "assisted at" a grand exhibition of horsemanship by the troopers of the 10th native cavalry. Indian tent-pegs are larger, longer and stick deeper than those used in tent-pegging in England. The troopers dashed full gallop one after the other at the pegs, which were replaced as fast as they were drawn. Then rupees were put on the tent-pegs to be knocked off by the lance point without touching the peg. That was done better and oftener than the succeeding exercise of cutting or spearing oranges on the tent-peg tops. Handkerchiefs were laid on the ground, and the troopers, riding hard, made swoops at them, and missed or caught them up. One man managed to take three in succession in the same gallop. There were exhibitions of horsemanship which might be described as of a circus charter, but for this difference—the horses were not ridden at a regular stride, at a skillfully adjusted angle, but were ridden boldly about on the hard plain, and everything was done by hand, bit and balance.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
March 1, 1876.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

8	Southwestern	19	15	Cherokee	12
9	Pataula	16	16	Augusta	19
10	Chattahoochee	19	17	Middle	6
11	Macon	8	18	Ocmulgee	12
12	Flint	16	19	Eastern	17
13	Coweta	16	20	Brunswick	7
14	Rome	6			

[Supreme Court Decisions of last term may be had by addressing W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 00 to others. Sent postpaid.]

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No 7 Worrell vs Chappell. Claims, from [illegible]. Argued concluded.
[illegible] Worrill, for plaintiffs in error. [illegible] & Son, contra.
[illegible] Wicher et al vs Wood & Co; factors from Macon; argued.
[illegible] Worrill for plaintiff in error.
No [illegible] Lofton, by W W Hawkins, [illegible]
[illegible] attachment, from [illegible] for plaintiff in error. [illegible] Hawkins, con[illegible]

LEGAL LOG-ROLLING.

In Which the Georgia Western Railroad Promises to be Gobbled up by Somebody.

The Sunday School Services at the Second Baptist Church.

A Fearful Condition of the Atlanta Cotton Factory

The Graduation Exercises at the Atlanta Medical College.

Col. Thornton, the Champion Quail Eater, Devours his Third Bird

"FEED MY LAMBS."

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS IN COUNCIL.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE AT THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Last night was the opening night of the Sunday school institute at the Second Baptist church. Despite the threatening character of the weather there was a fine attendance.

Rev T C Boykin, state Sunday school superintendent and Evangelist of the Baptist Sunday schools of Georgia conducted the exercises. He is doing a great work in the state, and his heart is in the work.

Rev L B Fish, the "sweet singer" was director of music.

The exercises were opened by singing "Know my soul thy full Salvation." After this Rev Mr Fish chanted a psalm and Rev Mr V C Norcross offered up a prayer. All united then in singing "Nearer my God to Thee."

The first speaker introduced was Rev A T Spalding, D D, pastor of the church, whose theme was

"THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS"

Out of marvellously small things God can bring marvellously great things. When did Sunday schools begin? It is now over 1800 years since the birth of Christ. In the days of the Old Testament the Jews taught their children the law on the Sabbath day, at home. Now, how few parents instruct their children at home. But that instruction does not come up to our present idea of Sunday schools. Christianity was fully 300 years old before any attention was paid to the culture of children, or their spiritual necessities. Up to the 8th century persons not grown—styled catechumens—were taught by pastors. They were asked so many questions that when they were able to answer them, they would be entitled to confirmation. The questions and answers were drilled into them. Doubtless during this time there may have been found a stratum of piety and biblical study. And now for eight centuries we must leap the fearful chasm of the dark ages when there was no Bibles, no preachers, no gospel and no culture of children. Coming to the sixteenth century we see the dawn of a new light. Martin Luther holding that children should be taught, began his Sunday schools. This caused the cardinal of Milan to establish Sunday schools. But for the genuine birth of Sunday schools we must come to the 18th century, when Robert Raikes in Gloucester, England, established a school, and paid his teachers. He carried it on for two years, and then wrote about it in his paper. The influence of the press is seen and felt at this day, for in less than one year, Sunday schools were established in Ireland, Australia, Ceylon and all parts of the earth, and over 250,000 pupils were instructed in them. The design of the establishment of these schools was to reclaim vicious and ignorant pauper children. Not until the 19th century were the Sunday schools transferred from individuals to the churches. They laid hold of the work as their department of labor, and the cultivation of childhood is now esteemed as the glory of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Fish then sung with thrilling effect:

"Work while the day is shining,
There is resting by and by."

The next speaker was Rev. Virgil C. Norcross, whose subject was

"HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN LOVE THE BIBLE."

Nothing was more attractive to children than the Bible. It not only contained meat for adults, but milk for those of tender years; our great difficulty lies in the fact that we do not love the Bible ourselves as we ought. The real beauty of the Bible is not apparent on a cursory reading. The sweetness and beauty stored in it must be extracted. It is full of delight and instruction, and can gratify and entertain the infant intellect. To make children love the Bible, we must—

1. Study it more thoroughly and prayerfully ourselves. Children know at a glance whether you are interested in the subject.

2. Present it as a practicable work. Dry abstractions of theology never win the mind of children. All you need is the pure word of God in your heart as well as in your hand, and bring it to bear directly on their young hearts. You need no other help. The sunlight that falls through stained glass loses its pure whiteness, and will not cause a single flower to grow.

A skeptic travelling in Wales stopped at a house and saw a girl reading a Bible. He remarked to her, "I see you are getting your task." She replied, "No, sir; it is no task for me to read the Bible; I love it." The skeptic said, "Why do you love it?" She replied, meekly, "I thought everybody loved the Bible." It was like an arrow in a sure place, for it so weighed upon his mind that he could not shake off, and it led to his conversion.

3 We must exhibit the spirit of the Bible in our lives. Sunday school teachers are too apt to degenerate into mere machines. Those who have the love of Jesus shining in their conversation and countenances obtain a strong foothold on children, and make lasting impressions. Childhood is taught through the imagination. The Bible is full of stories from actual life. Moody's success lies in the fact that his teachings abound in scriptural narratives. The Old Testament is full of instruction to the youthful mind from the creation to the prophecies. The New Testament is full of flowers. The minds of children are reached by comparisons when, like flowers open to catch the dew, they are grasping after knowledge. But the comparison should never obscure the truth to be taught.

4. We must explain it. To do this we must study the manners and customs of oriental life. Children can be entertained as well as instructed by the solid truth. The unfolding of this truth only comes by study. We must delve for the beauties of the Bible. The ministry has a great work to do in this regard. The Word must be given from the pulpit to the children. The Sunday school work must be supplemented by pulpit teaching.

5. By presenting all its beauties. The center and climax of all our teaching should be "nearer to Jesus." By catching the fire of His love we become eloquent teachers. We do not properly appreciate the great treasure we have in the Bible. Children will listen to the story of the Bible when woven through our heart experience.

James H. Low offered up an impressive prayer and Rev Mr Fish, sang:

"Father of mercies in thy word
What endless glories shine."

Rev T C Boykin made a few stirring remarks and the congregation was dismissed.

The following is the programme for to-night:

7:30 p. m. Opening exercise.
7:45 p. m. The importance of studying the Bible—Judge C Peeples.
8:10 p. m. The superintendent preparing for the Sabbath—Prof J A Richardson.
8:35 p. m. The teacher preparing for the class—J T McGuire.

The Institute will meet to-night in the Sunday school room in the basement.

Sunday school workers are cordially invited, and we do not see why the children ought not to come.

THE Y. M. L. A.

The directors of the Young Men's Library Association held their regular monthly meeting at the library rooms last night. A full board was present excepting Messrs. Haas, Clarke, Grady and Flynn.

The report of the librarian showed that 1,584 volumes had been taken out of the library during the last month, 184 volumes in excess of any month heretofore.

An appropriation of one hundred dollars was made with which to defray the expense of binding the newspapers and periodicals now on hand.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Hon B H Hill for the Georgia battle flag, recently presented to him by a lady of Pennsylvania, and which he presented to the library.

The session was not lengthy, though some considerable discussion was indulged in by nearly all of the members present.

The board adjourned about 10 o'clock.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

The editor of the Monroe Advertiser pays the following compliment to Atlanta:

We made a visit of a few days to Atlanta last week. This city is undoubtedly ahead of all others in the state in bustle and activity, in the energy and go-ahead-itiveness of the merchants and citizens. We doubt not that the blow of panics and hard times, which has fallen so heavily upon all of the cities and towns of the land was counteracted to a great extent in the Gate City by the boundless energy and untiring activity of the people. In short, trade does not seem to be dull there; the merchants will not allow business to fall off to a great extent. They scour the country for hundreds of miles around; they send their drummers to every village and hamlet within reach, and thus do business in spite of the hard times.

Any one to whom an Atlanta man has at any time attempted to sell his merchandise well knows how difficult it is to avoid buying.

The same spirit of determination characterizes the people in other departments of life. If an Atlanta man wants an office he wants it bad." The politicians and [illegible] carry into all their enterprises and [illegible] same determined spirit [illegible] strike mercilessly and "never say die."

The visitor involuntarily falls into the ways of the people around him. He walks faster, has his energies quickened, feels more inclined to work, feeling that he is surrounded by a different people from those he usually comes in contact with.

The public enterprises are managed with the same invincible determination. We mention as illustration the splendid system of street railway which, for systematic and profitable management is without a rival in the south; the water works, carried to success over the violent opposition of a large number; the cotton factory, the buildings for which are rapidly approaching completion, (notwithstanding the predictions of failure by a host of 'gossippers'): the public library, known far and near as a well managed institution, growing in influence and usefulness every day. All these enterprises and many more are conduced with energy system and success.

THE GEORGIA WESTERN

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS ABOUT IT—JUDGE PEEPLES GRANTS AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING ITS SALE—THE GEORGIA RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

The city of Atlanta has been very anxious and agitated over the subject of building the Georgia Western railroad ever since the year 1853. The railroad was incorporated and chartered about that time. In 1860 it began to assume tangible shape, there being some legislation upon the subject by which subscriptions were made and bonds issued in December of that year. But the war came on and put a quietus to the subject until 18 2, when the work of grading the road began, Messrs. Grant, Alexander & Co. being the contractors for the grading.

The original ordinance, passed by the city of Atlanta in the beginning of the year 1860, provided that the city of Atlanta would give $300,000 of her bonds for a like amount in the capital stock of the railroad. The ordinance of 1872, under which the bonds were issued, provided that the city would subscribe for 300 shares of the capital stock at $1,000 per share. The bonds issued by the city were sold at a discount and the proceeds turned over to the railroad. Messrs Grant, Alexander & Co., did the grading, or a large portion of it, when the funds of the company gave out and work ceased. Two years ago Messrs. Grant, Alexander & Co., obtained judgment against the railroad for the sum of $43,000 for work. (Interest has accrued upon that from then until the present time.) Grant, Alexander & Co., had the road levied upon and advertised it to be sold at sheriff's sale. The city obtained an injunction restraining the sheriff from selling and; upon trial it was sustained. The case was carried to the supreme court and that tribunal reversed the decision of the court below. Not long since Grant, Alexander & Co., had the sheriff to re-advertise the road, with all its franchises, for sale on the 1st Tuesday in March, that being next Tuesday.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Yesterday, Judge Peeples, at chambers, granted an injunction, with a restraining order, and set the case for a hearing on the 16th inst. The petition for the injunction was prepared by Judge Jno L Hopkins, he being retained by the city in the case, and Capt W T Newman, the city attorney. It is a very lengthy document, and from it the indications are that the fight will be a long and bitter one. The complications brought about by it will necessitate carrying the case to a higher court, thereby giving some third party the opportunity of stepping into the arena, compromising the case and building the railroad.

The railroad claims of the city, the difference between the face value of the bonds given for its capital stock and the amount they actually received amounting to between $50,000 and $60,000.

The desire of the city authorities now is, to have the matter delayed until the next meeting of the legislature, when they will ask for the adoption of such measures as will allow them to compromise with Grant, Alexander & Co., and assume the debt of the railroad to them, and in order to prevent, if possible, the sale of the road in parts or parcels and its falling into the hands of adverse parties.

Conferences have been had within the last day or two to ascertain if a compromise could not be arrived at, but without success.

Candler and Thomson and Colonel Nat J Hammond represent Grant, Alexander & Co

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

The Georgia railroad and banking company subscribed $50,000 to the capital stock of the Georgia western, but has never paid any in. The Georgia Western, represented by Messrs. McCay and Trippe, have brought suit in Fulton superior court against the Georgia railroad, to compel them to pay the subscription. The case will come on for trial at this spring term of court

Judge Hopkins remarked yesterday afternoon that it was the largest and most complicated case he has had since he has been at the bar.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CLOSING EXERCISES LAST NIGHT.

FIFTY DIPLOMAS AWARDED — SPEECHES, ETC., ETC.

The Atlanta medical college was never so prosperous as at the present time; never have its prospects been so bright.

The past term has been one of singular success, as was evidenced at the opera house last evening. In spite of the stormy weather, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen met to witness the closing exercises. All who attended, seemed to enjoy the evening. To a large number of young men, it will always be a great occasion, and never to be forgotten. A fine orchestra was on hand and furnished choice music.

The faculty and trustees were seated on the stage, while the grduating class occupied the front seats in the pit. The exercises were opened by Rev. J. H. Martin with an impressive prayer.

Dr. V. Taliaferro, dean of the faculty, read a short report to the trustees, in which he stated that during the past session, there had been 102 students in the medical school, of which number 85 were from Georgia, 8 from Alabama, 2 from North Carolina, 2 from South Carolina, and one from each of the states of Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri.

Judge Cincinnatus Peeples delivered the diplomas to the graduates in medicine, and addressed to them some very impressive remarks. He spoke of the dignity of the profession, and the great influence which a professional man can exert, particularly in this country. Professional men regulate the thought of the land. The class was entering full early upon a noble profession where industry, zeal, skill and honest manhood should characterize their [illegible]. Science too often tends to sceptic[illegible] when truly known she is the h[illegible] of religion. Scepticism does not [illegible] be a minister at the bedside of [illegible]. They should not boast of at [illegible] yet. Ahab, the king of Israel, said "Let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he who taketh it off." Be true to duty and faithful in all things and at the end you may say with the Apostle, "I have fought a good fight."

Judge Peeples conferred the degree of M D on the following named gentlemen:

W D Kendrick, J H Polk, James Little, E H Hale, W A McLarty, A A Stewart, T S Jones, D P Hill, A M F Hawkins, H M Freeman, J K Groover, A R Sikes, W T Brown, W M Boullard, T R Whitley, M H Rogers, C W Nutting, J P Kosse, H M Williams, W T Kendrick, J A Tetron, C L Summely, J W Westmoreland, A H Wright, B Atkinson, J W Houston, O R Ford, W L Williams and W D Adenora.

PHARMACY.

The school of pharmacy has only been organized eighteen months. A year ago only two diplomas were given. Last night eighteen young men graduated in that department. Diplomas were awarded the following students: W J Rogers, W A Love, F King, J D Graham, W D O'Daniel, W D Bouzer, W K Roat, J H Simpson, J L McVoy, D P Bell, C L Cawdery, A M F Hawkins, H M Freeman, J W Westmoreland, A H Wright, B Atkinson, J H Houston, O R Ford.

VALEDICTORY.

Dr W S Kendrick appeared to deliver the valedictory in behalf of the class in medicine. He had a very brief notice of the fact that he was to fill the position. He delivered an ornate address in which he dwelt upon the happy associations of the past and the regret with which such pleasant ties were broken. Ere spring with flowers or summer with harvests came, he and his classmates would be at work in their broad and noble field. Battle has its heroes, thrones have grandeur, but the physician can rise as grand as moral sublimity. Wealth cannot bribe, beauty cannot move, greatness cannot defeat disease, and it is with this monster that the physician struggles. The speaker paid a high tribute to the profession he had chosen, and exhorted his classmates to diligent labor in its duties.

There is no royal road to greatness. He who would pluck the flowers on the mountain must climb its rugged side. By unceasing toil the highest position can be won. From downy beds no pleasing prospects rise. The siren voice of pleasure must not be heeded in the grand work of life.

Because the diplomas are given study is not at its end. Science strides on every day, and he who would not be left behind must toil hard and not grow weary. Small beginnings should discourage no man. Earth's greatest sons began low in life and rose only by their own might.

The young physician has human lives in his hands, and he should shun all the vices that lower and keep ever before him a noble aim in life. Never give up to difficulties. Be animated by the spirit of Napoleon's "Old Guard," who when surrounded by the enemy cried out, "The Old Guard dies but never surrenders." He thanked the faculty for their kindness and assured them that they would not be forgotten. They had labored carefully to instruct their students and their efforts had been successful. To the citizens he returned thanks for their kind treatment, and spoke of the advantages the city had afforded to the students.

Dr. William A. Love replied in behalf of the faculty in a happy speech. The profession of medicine has been honored in all ages. The ancients supposed it sprung from Apollo himself, and Esculapius was [illegible] the grand family of medical men and women. [illegible] Dangers, many and subtle, lay before them. Toils and temptations must be met by every one. Each must choose whether to follow Epimetheus or Prometheus, whether to use his power for base ends or to bring fire from heaven for comfort and joy to man.

Though the spring of your professional career has passed and its flowers drop, yet the rich summer and the glorious, fruitful autumn are yet to come before the chill of winter's ice. You need not expect to be like Minerva, springing full fledged from the brain of Jove, you must trail slowly, and mount gradually to high attainment. A true physician is a hero, though he does not battle with red faced war. His is a high moral courage which makes him the comforter of sorrow and a blessing to fellows. He is placed in the closest confidence with many who trust him. To him many a blossom pours out its joys and sorrows. He should appreciate their honor and be worthy of it.

Beware of inebriation as of an awful calamity. It pulls man down and degrades his lordly nature. Enter on your work in the true spirit of zeal and truth, press on to overcome its obstacles, and when the end comes, may you leave earth like the sun, robed in splendor, sinking and going out only to rise again on a brighter and more glorious day.

PHARMACY CLASS.

Dr Fred King appeared as the valedictorian in behalf of the class of pharmacy and delivered an address which was deservedly applauded. He said that the young graduates appreciated their position. They did not expect to be borne easily up an ascent worn by the footsteps of those who struggled to rise. They knew an honest, hard effort must come. Pharmacy has been greatly neglected in most medical schools. The Atlanta school of pharmacy was found to succeed. It is already accomplishing much. Scientific pharmaceutists are greatly needed, and are a great aid to physicians. To be useful is to be great and if young men would keep this truth in view they would surely rise. High seats will soon be vacant and will be filled by those who rise to a worthy position and great attainments. Upon their banner should be the motto "professional fidelity" and with this success cannot be doubtful. The interests of the whole class lay in common. The success or failure of any member would work the weal or woe of all the others. The institution would likewise be affected by their future course. The appeal was then strong to each to live up to the poet's highest standard:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life
Be not as dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Dr John G Westmoreland responded in a speech full of sound advice and good sense. This school of pharmacy, though young was bound to accomplish much. There is unfortunately discord among the doctors and this school will establish an intimate relation between doctor and pharmaceutist and enable each to understand the other.

The studies of the profession are not yet concluded. The path is open and ye the students must toil on and seek higher walks. Patient thought, untiring study and generous zeal are indispensable to ultimate success.

THE PRIZES.

Doctor Taliaferro announced that he would deliver a prize for the best examination in the school of medicine and one for the best in the school of pharmacy. He said that the class which graduated in medicine was truly a splendid one, composed of young men of brilliant intellects, men who were bound to rise high in professional honors.

The prize had been won by one of the youngest of the number. Hard work was successful and always would be. The great physician toils unceasingly; he knows not the pleasure of the world and its wealth allures him not. He has a higher aim. Humanity is his field and his object is to relieve suffering. He has not time to make money.

This is the reason why there are so many poor doctors. They think of nobler things than wealth. In such a fine class, labor won the prize, and it was no small honor.

Dr. Oscar R Ford of Rome, was announced as the successful competitor. The prize was a beautiful set of surgical instruments. Dr. Ford is a young man of fine promise and has graduated with great honor.

The prize in pharmacy was a set of pharmaceutical instruments, and was shared by Messrs J. S. McVay, Oscar R. Ford, and J. H. Houston. Dr. Ford was thus twice distinguished.

The delivery of the prizes closed the exercises and all went home well pleased. Twenty-nine doctors were turned out last night. Our college is doing well indeed. It was gratifying to see that nearly all the graduates were mature men, and many of them have had experience in medical professions before. The class is one of unusual promise and we are assured the young M. D's deserve the high commendation of the dean. We may look for a full attendance next fall. The Atlanta Medical college has a reputation which is evidently increasing, and the exhibition last night will go far to help its future and attract young men to its walls.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Preparations are in progress by the Sons of the Emerald Isle, for a grand celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, which is the 17th of this month.

The following societies will parade to church, and through the principal streets of the city:

Hibernian Benevolent society of Atlanta.
Catholic Total Abstinence society.
Catholic Benevolent society.
As also the Cleburn Rifles.

The oration of the day will be delivered at DeGive's opera house, by Mr. Carroll of Augusta.

The Cleburn Guards will have their uniforms by the 17th, and will make a handsome appearance.

St. Patrick's day will be a success.

THE COURTS.

John Robinson was sent to jail yesterday by Justice McWaters in default of a $200 bond. He stole some meat and here lay the cause of his grief.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

John Livingstone and Joon Hallgood, of Campbell county, were arraigned before Commissioner Smith, on a charge of illicit distilling, and were sent to jail in default of $300 bond.

Willy J. Jones was arraigned before Commissioner Buck on a charge of illicit distilling, but he was dismissed.

THE BIRD EATING.

STILL PROGRESSING AND GROWING IN INTEREST.

That it may be fully understood how and why it is that Mr. Thornton is to eat thirty quails in thirty days—one each day—we will state the case:

A couple of gentlemen have made a wager of $200 each in regard the result. The birds are to be paid for out of the fund, and the gentleman wagering his money on Mr. Thornton agrees to give him $20 provided he succeeds in accomplishing the feat. Other presents besides this have been tendered him on the same condition.

It is very difficult to do, and in order to succeed Mr. Thornton will have to be very judicious and systematic in his mode of procedure. It is not the quantity, but the quality. Quail flesh is very strong, and in its savor is very wild-gamy. The nutriment penetrates the system and renders the taste or presence of quail nauseous to the appetite, besides being injurious otherwise. Another obstacle is found in the constant thought of the subject and the idea of being forced. Some latitude is allowed though in this case. Were he confined to a specific mode of cooking the quail, and a certain hour in the day to eat it, he would never accomplish the task. There are men in the city who will wager $500 against him now. He ate his third bird yesterday quietly and with apparent ease. To-day, at one o'clock, the fourth bird will be taken, barbecued.

KIMBALL HOUSE ARRIVALS.

ATLANTA, March 1, 1876.

F C Herricks, Tenn; J T Johnson, N Y; N A Hasens, St Louis; J S Parish, Providence, R I; F W Arnold, Providence, R I; W A Burke, Lowell, Mass; Geo Richardson; Jas H Spencer, Ga; J A Grunt, Macon; C M Garges, Cincinnati, O; H Eggers, J M Hartford, N Y; S T Barrett, Ala; J M Harwell, Buffalo; M C Miller, Louisville; B Gormen, W A Teunell, J E Smith, N Y; W L Alley, Chicago; D Frouberger, N C; W R Harmount, Albany, N Y; D A Beatson, N Y; B F Lyon, Macon; S E Howell, Jacksonville; H Hudson, wife and child, N Y; W B Berry, Miss Berry and servant, Newnan.

COTTON FACTORY.

Mr. Geo. Richardson, the superintendent, and Mr. W. H. Burke, one of the directors of the Lowell machine company, have been in the city for a few days in conference with the president and directors of our cotton factory. They have also visited the Tryon factory, and Gray's mill at Adairsville, both of which they supplied with machinery.

They express themselves as very much pleased with Georgia, this climate, the facilities for business and the people. Mr. Burke has had great experiences as a manufacturer. He built the "Boott Mills" at Lowell and has for many years been identified as director of offices in the Pacific mill at Laurence, and the Dwight mills of Chicopee which as is well known, are among the largest and most successful mills in the north, and he does not hesitate to say that we can manufacture here from three to five cents per pound cheaper than it is possible for them to do it there.

The gentlemen were much pleased with Atlanta, and consider it a splendid manufacturing locality. They speak in the highest terms of Mr. Davis, the superintendent of the Atlanta factory, whom they have known for many years, and are much pleased with the work, so far as has progressed.

The directors of the company wore very smiling countenances, and we understand that the arrangements for the machinery for our factory were completed, greatly to the satisfaction of the board. This is surely very gratifying, and we hope to hear the hum of many spindles before Christmas.

There is no longer any doubt but we are to have a "sure enough factory."

Fine Cloaks and Shawls.

We wish to close out the above goods at a considerably reduced price. Avail yourself of the opportunity and call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
[illegible]

THE EVIDENCE.

Correspondence with Hon. Herbert Fielder.

Affidavits of Hon. George N. Lester and Others

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

Testimony in the Investigation by a Joint Special Committee of the General Assembly of Georgia, February 10th, 1876, as Reported for the Committee by Sam. W. Small, Stenographic Reporter of THE CONSTITUTION.

CUTHBERT, GA., Feb. 14, 1876
RECEIVED 5:20 P. M.

TO HENRY D. McDANIEL:

Very inconvenient to leave home. I favored the lease on the ground of state policy from the time it was made to the present. Know nothing of bribery, or anything resembling it and would so testify. If this is not satisfactory and you still demand my presence, send with the order the money to pay the expenses of the trip and I will obey it. Answer. With great respect,
HERBERT FIELDER.

CUTHBERT, GA., Feb. 15, 1876
RECEIVED AT 10:30 A. M.

TO HON. HENRY D. McDANIEL:

I send you this morning a sworn statement. If not satisfactory when received, notify me and I will visit your committee in person.
HERBERT FIELDER.

CUTHBERT, Feb. 15th, 1876.

Hon. Henry D. McDaniel, Atlanta:

It being inconvenient on account of the health and situation of my family for me, at this time, to visit Atlanta, I make the following statement:

I was not present at the session of the legislature when the lease of the state road was provided for, and know nothing of how it was obtained. As soon as the contract of lease was published I espoused and advocated it as a measure of state policy. Thought then, think now, that it was a good financial arrangement for the state.

I was open and avowed in my advocacy of it, without fee or reward, talked and wrote through the press for it. As a specimen of what I then did, I append an article preserved from the Telegraph and Messenger, just before the assembling of the legislature at which the lease was endorsed. I now approved fully every argument and suggestion therein contained, and I am more firmly convinced of the correctness of my views now, than I was then

I never had a doubt that the lease was a good financial arrangement for the state, if the lessees can be forced to keep it for the twenty years, pay the rental and keep the road in repair as they have done. I have no doubt those of this generation who may be living, will favor the extension of the contract, when it expires.

I was an intimate personal friend of Joseph E. Brown from early life. We formed a partnership to practice law in Atlanta after the war, which was defeated by long protracted sickness, which caused me to remain in Southern Georgia. This personal friendship has remained unimpaired, while we have widely differed in political relations.

But it is proper to say that while eminent men in Georgia were retained as lawyers, to defeat the lease, and were understood to be acting through the legislature, and in case the lease was declared fraudulent there was expected litigation in the courts to set it aside, I was employed and paid a retainer to defend the lease.

My employment was strictly in accordance with my judgment, and I would have refused it otherwise.

I continued after I was employed, as I had done before, to publicly and privately defend the lease and advocate the retaining and endorsing of it by the state. I had written other articles than the one here submitted before I was employed as attorney.

I was present a part of the session of the supreme court, and a part of the time with my wife, who was seeking health. I heard the able debates in both houses on the lease and would have been glad to participate in them. I talked freely, made suggestions to members and felt a deep interest in the result. The *endorsement of the lease* prevented any suit and my services as a lawyer were not further required.

I know nothing of any money being paid or offered to any member of the legislature or officer of the government, or any reward or inducement of any kind to affect or influence his action on the subject of the lease. I never heard an intimation of a suspicion on that subject until the publication that resulted in the appointment of your committee. I had no acquaintance or friend in the legislature to whom an offer to bribe or influence by reward of any kind would not have been, and in my opinion, treated as an insult.

If this statement is not satisfactory notify me and I will leave my family and visit your committee in person.

Truly your obedient servant,
HERBERT FIELDER.

STATE OF GEORGIA, }
RANDOLPH COUNTY. }

In person appeared Herbert Fielder, who, on oath, says the foregoing statement is true.
HERBERT FIELDER.

Sworn to and subscribed }
February 15th, 1876. }
JOHN W. BRUGAN, J. P.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 14th, 1876.

Hon. Tyler M. Peeples, Dear Sir:

Judge Irwin delivered to me a message from you to the effect that Gov. Joseph E. Brown in a statement before a committee of which you are a member, said amongst other things, that he had paid to me one thousand dollars for the Western and Atlantic railroad company, and that you or your committee desired a statement from me on that subject. I came here expecting to see you but found that you were absent, and as I am on my way to a court that I am compelled to attend, I adopt this form of communication. I do not know what Gov. Brown's statement was, nor do I know what he said the money was paid to me for, but I proceed to tell all that there was or is, in the matter, so far as I am concerned.

Of the passage of the law authorizing the lease of the Western & Atlantic railroad, or the contract of lease, I know nothing whatever, except what I see on the statute book, and in the printed evidence taken by a committee appointed to investigate the subject and make report thereon to the general assembly.

After that evidence was taken and printed, and the subject of annulling or confirming the lease had become a topic of popular conversation and newspaper discussion, I was convinced, after a careful examination of the subject that the interest of the people of Georgia would be best subserved by maintaining the lease. This opinion and judgment I freely expressed whenever a proper occasion therefor presented itself.

I had frequent conversations on the subject with Hon. Dunlap Scott, Hon. W. D. Anderson and others, and often gave my reason for the opinion I entertained. At that time I had my law office in this place with Wm. S. Thomson, Esq., as my partner, and sometime in the month of June, 1872 Gov. Brown called in our office, and asked me if I had read the evidence taken by the committee relative to fraud in obtaining the lease, or in the passage of the law authorizing it. I replied that I had read it carefully. He then asked me what I thought of it, and I answered that whilst there were some things in some portions of the testimony that I did not understand clearly, yet I believed that the lease ought to stand and that if I were a member of the legislature I would not hesitate to vote against annulling it. I further told him that I had frequently expressed myself to the same effect to members of the legislature and other citizens. Governor Brown, after expressing his gratification that such were my convictions, went on to speak of the manner in which the lease had been assailed by some, and the injustice that had been done to the lessees by the charges against them, and wound up by saying that the right of the state to amend and set aside the contract would be contested both before the legislature and the courts, and that he desired to secure the services of our firm in behalf of the company, and handed me, if I remember rightly, five hundred dollars as a retainer, which I accepted.

I continued the course I had been pursuing, before Governor Brown spoke to me, and when asked upon the subject of the lease, or when it was the topic of conversation, I freely avowed my opinion that the lease ought to stand, and gave my reason therefor, both to legislators and citizens. I expected heavy litigation about the lease, either from the state, if the committee's report should be adopted, or from the other companies who were claiming that their bids were improperly rejected.

I did not beset or improperly approach any member of the legislature upon the subject. I did not consider myself employed to do what is termed lobbying, because the money paid to me I deemed a professional retainer and it went into the funds of the law firm of Lester & Thomson as such. I certainly did not divide our fee with any member of the legislature or any one else, and I will here add that if Gov. Brown paid me the money he did in consideration that I should do the work of a lobbyist, he ought to have it back, because I did not perform that sort of work, nor did he exact such work from me. It is very true that I talked a good deal about the lease, and talked in favor of the lease, but not a whit more actively than I had done before Gov. Brown said a word to me upon the subject. Those who know me are aware of the fact that I am not given to hiding my opinions upon any subject, and I did not conceal them upon the subject of this lease. I believed then, and I believe now, that so long as the state can receive, without expense or trouble to her, a rental of twenty-five thousand dollars per month, it is far better for the people than to have the railroad in the hands of a set of men who use it for selfish [illegible] purposes, as almost all [illegible]

Some time in September, 1872, all trouble about the lease seeming to have ended, Gov. Brown settled our fee in full by paying me five hundred dollars more, and there the matter ended. Gov. B[illegible] would no doubt concur in this statement as to what occurred between him and myself, if it were submitted to him.

Thus I have given you a full statement of my connection with the railroad lease and the lessees, and I trust you will pardon me for adding that whilst I have sometimes electioneered with legislators in favor of measures which I thought would benefit my section or my friends, or the state, and whilst I have, as an attorney at law, in a few instances represented private claims against the state and have pressed them before legislative committees, yet as a mere lobbyist I have never received one cent from anybody and never expect to.

With high respect, I am your friend,
GEO. N. LESTER.

GEORGIA, }
CAMPBELL COUNTY. }

Before me personally came George N. Lester, who, being duly sworn, declares on oath, that the statement of facts embodied in a communication addressed to Hon. Tyler M. Peeples and signed by deponent, and written in pencil, and left with Hon David Irwin on last Sabbath in the city of Atlanta, relative to an interview with Hon. Joseph E. Brown, is true and correct and full, according to deponent's best recollections and knowledge.
GEO. N. LESTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 18th of February, 1876.
HUGH BUCHANAN, J S C C C.

THE RESULT.

The Committee, in their report, as published heretofore, unanimously declared the charges against the Lessees unfounded, and the General Assembly unanimously adopted the report.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

COL. ALSTON'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CONSTITUTION:

The following extracts from your article in yesterday's CONSTITUTION on the Public Printing are incorrect in some particulars, and consequently do me injustice:

"About the 17th or 18th of last month, by resolution of the General Assembly an advance of

"FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

"was authorized and paid to the State Printer, Col. R. A. Alston, by the Treasurer. This money was variously expended, a part for type and a part to creditors of the late Herald. The collapse of the Herald came and the State Printer had to rely upon other offices to do the work, and he became embarrassed for funds to settle the bills, as no more money could be drawn from the State Treasury till the advance of $5,000 had been worked out. In the meantime Col. Alston had given

"ORDERS ON THE TREASURY

"amounting to ($3,192) thirty-one hundred and ninety-two dollars, which orders had been accepted by Treasurer Renfroe to be paid out of the first subsequent payment to the Public Printer. This made in all the sum of *eight thousand one hundred and ninety two dollars* disposed of by the Public Printer before the work done by him exceeded *two* thousand dollars in value. At this point a new complication arose. Other creditors, seeing that the Herald and its effects had been seized and possibly lost to them, determined upon an action in a new direction. Messrs. Allison, Smith & Johnson, type founders of Cincinnati, were owed some two thousand dollars. Their attorney, Colonel Z D Harrison, and his associate, Judge Richard Clarke, by a bold legal movement, brilliantly executed, applied to Judge Cincinnatus Peeples, in Chancery, for a receivership embracing the profits of the State printing, and after a full hearing were granted an order

"APPOINTING A RECEIVER,

"to *demand and receive the profits* of the state printing from Col. Alston and also the assets, as far as possible, of the various firms of Alston & Co., Herald publishing company, etc. It will be seen by our contemporaries that no receiver has been appointed for the office, but only for the *profits* of the office. The office is in no manner interfered with, and the order simply looks to the discharge of his duties by the Public Printer for the *benefit of his creditors*. That is the scope and intention of the Receivership, but whether it will accomplish anything, is, as Chief Justice Warner would express it, "another and *quite a* different thing." The term of the office is for two years, and the work may reach fifteen thousand dollars per annum, making thirty thousand dollars, twenty-five per cent of which (the Printers profit) would be about ($8,000) eight thousand dollars. As he has already drawn and given orders for *over* eight thousand dollars, the prospect of the creditors looks somewhat gauzy.

"THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS

"naturally alarmed the bondsmen of the Public Printer, who required of him an immediate arrangement for the execution of the Public Printing, in failure of which they applied to the Governor to be released from the bond of *ten thousand dollars*, upon the ground of the state of facts we have set forth, and of the inability, we presume, of the State Printer to perform his duties. The Governor at once (a few days since) notified Col. Alston that he must make a new bond, and there the matter now rests. These are the facts, which we have given without prejudice or criticism."

You state that "in the meantime Colonel Alston had given orders on the treasurer for $3,192, to be paid out of the first subsequent payment to the State Printer."

The following are all the orders I have ever drawn on the printing fund and you will see that they do not bear such a construction:

ATLANTA, Jan. 19, 1876.

J W RENFROE, treasurer:

You are hereby authorized to pay to Sam Hoyle or order six hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents, out of any moneys that may be due as state printer after the expiration of sixty days.

R. A. ALSTON.
State Printer.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 21, 1876.

HON. J. W. RENFROE, treasurer:

Forty days after date please pay to order of I. W. Avery, five hundred and forty-two dollars and charge to my account on account of state printing, the same to be deducted by you from my pay as state printer, with interest after maturity of twenty per cent.

R. A. ALSTON,
State Printer.

ATLANTA, Feb. 3 1876.

MR. J. W. RENFROE, treasurer of state of Georgia:

You are hereby authorized to pay Mr. H G Wright two thousand dollars when he presents bills sufficient to cover this amount and this shall be your voucher to me.

R. A. ALSTON
State Printer.

The first order reads "out of any

MONEY THAT MAY BE DUE

after the expiration of sixty days."

The second says "out of my pay."

The third was given to Mr. H Gregg Wright my partner in the printing whenever he "presents bills sufficient to cover this amount"; merely a power of attorney to receive the money for whatever work he might do.

My bondsmen were Col. Geo. W. Adair of this city and Mr. Patrick Walsh of Augusta. They filed three reasons with the governor for desiring to leave my bond, whereupon the governor notified me to make a new bond within the time prescribed by law or vacate the office.

The first reason, "was the seizure of my office by the sheriff."

The second, "that I had been paid by the state five thousand dollars and had appropriated more than twenty five hundred dollars to other purposes."

Third "that the Hon Cincinnatus Peeples had appointed a receiver to apply the profits of my office."

Now as to the first reason there certainly was nothing in that as Mr. Sisson was proceeding with the work, just as my own foreman had been doing, and his great skill as a printer was a guarantee of its being well done.

The second reason was still more untenable, because of the "more than twenty-five hundred dollars appropriated to other purposes" two thousand of it had been paid to Messrs McNaught & Co. on the express order of Col. Geo. W. Adair filed with the governor and I had refused to make the draft until Mr. McNaught had obtained the order, and six hundred and twenty-five dollars had been paid to Mr. Patrick Walsh as the agent of Mr. Gregg Wright my partner, as his share of the profits on five thousand dollars drawn. Thus it will be seen that of the entire expenditures complained of, two thousand dollars had been paid on the written order of one bondman and six hundred and twenty-five dollars to the partner of the other.

The third reason so far from causing them to desire to be relieved, should have set their minds at rest, because the appointment of a receiver rendered it absolutely out of my power to use any money in the future, except to discharge my liabilities, and the first liability was to the state, for which my bondsmen were already bound, and in case of my failure to give a new bond they would be compelled to pay, unless they could get the assurance from the governor to appoint some new man who would agree to assume it.

These are the plain facts, all of record. In conclusion, I have only this to state, I have done the work of public printing faithfully, promptly and well. No fault can be found with my discharge of the duties of the office to which I was elected by the legislature, and that is what so enrages my enemies. I have been importuned again and again to resign, which I have refused to do until it became very plain that the only way to get me out of my office was to force me out.

Geo. W. Adair, who is and ever has been my warm personal friend, stated to me that a heavy pressure had been brought to bear on him to induce him to come off of my bond during the session of the legislature. That the necessary affidavit had been carried to his office and five hundred dollars in cash offered to him to induce him to desert me, which he had indignantly refused.

A new bond will be filed to-day with good and sufficient security, although such publications as yours are not likely to aid me. I do not suppose you could possibly have intended it to have the effect to embarrass me.

Your well-known magnanimity forbid [illegible]

R. A. ALSTON,
Public Printer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Hon. T. W. Grimes Re-elected.

Special to the Constitution.

COLUMBUS, March 1, 1876.

Hon. Thomas W. Grimes was re-elected to the legislature to-day, over Messrs. Watt and Appleyard, by at least one hundred majority. This is the result of his personal popularity for the people favor the bill passed which caused Mr. Grimes' resignation. C

Wholesale Impeachment.

STIRRING TIMES AHEAD.

Special to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, March 1, 1876.

A special to the Columbus Times from New Orleans indicates the wholesale impeachment by the Louisiana house of representatives, of Gov. Kellogg, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Chief Justice Ludeling and other officials, which suspends them from office administration.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senate: The committee on agriculture reported adversely on the bill to investigate the question of grasshoppers, and favorably on the bill for the protection of agriculture against injury by insects.

The bill of Mr. Alcorn appropriating $3,200,000 for the purpose of repairing and in part rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi river, providing for its expenditure, and for other purposes, was referred to the select committee on Mississippi levees.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the resolution admitting Pinchback.

Mr. Stevenson hoped that Mr. Morton would not press the matter to-day. Mr. White was absent on account of the sickness of his wife. If Mr. Morton would let the case lay over it would be nothing more than an act of courtesy on his part.

Mr. Morton's motion prevailed, 32 to 24.

Mr. Wright is paired with Mr. Davis.

The question was on Edmund's motion to insert vote in the resolution.

Mr. Alcorn argued that Pinchback's credentials were in due form, and upon them he should be seated.

Mr. Edmunds obtained the floor, and the senate w[illegible] into executive session and adjourn[illegible]

House: [illegible] Hoskins, of Pennsylvania, from [illegible] committee on the centennial celebrat[illegible], reported a bill authorizing the president, to appoint two centennial commissioners for the state of Texas, on the nomination of the governor in place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the committee on the Pacific railroads, reported a bill amendatory to the act in relation to filing reports of railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. Durham offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroad companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on these roads can be regulated by congress so as to make them less burdensome to the people. Adopted.

Mr. Metcalf, from the committee on expenditures in the post office department, reported a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expenditures for the New York post office, with power to employ a clerk, and send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Immigration Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The national immigration convention organized by electing E O. Stannard, of St. Louis, president, and General J. M. Pomeroy, of Arkansas, secretary. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the pigeon tournament to-day, the contest for the diamond badge and the amateur championship of the United States, (four double and four single birds), was won by J. W. Babcock, of Meadville, Pa., who made a clean score.

The Vatican.

ROME, March 1.—M. Mermillod has had an audience with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, who positively asserted that the vatican is seeking for means to settle differences with Switzerland.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is more full and authentic than the emergency report sent at noon: The house committee on the Pacific railroads this morning, by a vote of 9 to 4, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Atkins, providing that all bills before the committee relating to aid to or incorporating Pacific railroads upon the 32d parallel or near it be laid upon table, with the understanding that none of them shall be called up or acted upon except by consent of the majority of the whole committee at a regular meeting, and that the chairman be directed to notify each member of the committee in writing by giving at least one week's notice. This action is satisfactory to the friends of the Texas Pacific bill offered in the house by Mr. Atkins.

Don Carlos.

PARIS, March 1.—An official Carlist document was published here, stating that Don Carlos has not relinquished his claims to the throne of Spain, and that he was not vanquished, but entered France voluntarily. He gave his arms neither to France nor to the Alfonsists, but voluntarily laid them down after a heroic struggle, thus completely reserving for the future that which belongs to him.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Gov. Hendricks and party left for the west to-day, via Mobile and Montgomery.

The southern and western states immigration convention meets here to day.

Shooting.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Detective Devereux shot and killed Detective Harris; an old feud. Devereaux was arrested.

Heavy Snow.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—It is snowing very hard here.

Off for Black Hills.

COUNCIL BLUFF, March 1.—A party of 22 men and women left for Black Hills. Another party will leave on the tenth inst.

Reported Dead.

PARIS, March 1.—It is reported that the eminent communist, Blanguil, is dead.

Biscay and Navarre.

MADRID, March 1.—Several deputies intend offering a resolution in the cortes that Biscay and Navarre cease to exist as seperate provinces, and call on the government to apportion the territory among adjacent provinces.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., February 29.—In the senate to-day, resolutions favoring the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad, and instructing the Virginia congressional delegation to vote for the bill, were discussed.

Senator Critchar, who introduced the resolutions, made a forcible speech in favor of their adoption, and Senator Daniel, of Lynchburg, spoke in advocacy of a substitute, proposed by himself, in opposition to the measure. Pending the speech of the latter, senate adjourned.

SEED POTATOES.

We are now in the midst of the season for planting Irish potatoes. The question of good seed is an all important one to the planter. We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. F. Stokes. The best varieties can be had at his store. If you want fruit of any other kind, you can obtain it of him at low figures. Don't fail to call and see Stokes when you come to the city.

TOWN TOPICS.

—It is rumored that a $30,000 paper will be established here, and Mr. Marcellus E Thornton has been tendered the leading position on it.

—Covington had an elopement on Tuesday. A young man ran off with a Camp, equippage and all.

—The ordinary of DeKalb county had a jubilee at his house on the 29th of February.

—One of Decatur's most fascinating daughters has returned from a protracted visit to America.

—We trust that the friends of the orphan will rally to the support of the Methodist orphan home. It needs the fostering care of the Christian and philanthropist. Mr. V. R. Tommey has advanced about $10,000 to relieve some of their pressing wants, and the people must come to its help.

—At the Markham: J M Turner and wife, Monroe; W J Edwards, West Point; Dr H H Cary, LaGrange; S F Greer, Macon; J W Heard, Greensboro; B C Yancy Athens.

—Hon. John P. King, president of the Georgia railroad is in the city.

—It is proposed to uniform the Georgia railroad conductors on and after May next, in General goods. Each conductor will be required to wear beard and moustache.

—Gov. James will return from mardi gras this afternoon.

—The Knights of Pythias meet at Castle hall to-night on matters of vital importance.

—Hinton P Wright will issue a pamphlet copy of the public laws in a few days at $1 per copy. Write for a copy at once, and you will be right.

—Coffee is getting to be quite plentiful in this market. A negro man purchased two sacks of oats, and when he carried them home, was surprised to find the oats to be coffee. He surprised the merchant by carrying the coffee back.

—A young man in this city tried a new spring lock on his room door yesterday. The door closed, and he couldn't open it. He was held in durance vile for a couple of hours, and finally squeezed though the transom over the door

—Some twenty-five women and children passed through here last night from Panola enroute to a factory near West Point.

—Among the graduates of the Atlanta medical college last night, was Mr. C. S. Summy of Stone Mountain. He promises to take the front rank in the profession.

—Yesterday the governor commissioned Lewis Paullin county commissioner for the county of Clay; also Thomas Hewitt justice of the peace for the 756th district G. M. of Sumter county.

—We notice that city attorney W. T. Newman's old office, on Whitehall street, has been converted into a shirt factory.

—The corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets is the most noted in Atlanta. It was formerly known as the "Roark corner" and the "Dodd corner;" the latter from the fact that the Dodds had a store from Atlanta's infancy where Pinson & Holt now have a drug store, but the southeast corner is one of the oldest and best stands for the grocery and provision business in the city. The house there now was many years ago, even before railroads ran into the city, used as a hog slaughter house.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
"SEED" IRISH POTATOES.

We have 500 bbls. in store and to arrive of selected "EASTERN" Seed Potatoes, which we warrant Pure, of the following varieties: Extra Early Rose, Extra Early Goodrich, Pink-Eyes and Peerless. We have some very fine Northwestern Rose, which we offer at $2 50 to $2 75 per barrel. Also, some fine Iowa Peachblows for table use. All will be sold extremely low for cash.

W. F. STOKES & CO.
17 Alabama street.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED THE WHOLESALE TRADE. feb29-d1m

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, March 1, 1876.

Cotton closed at 10¾ for middlings. Lower grades neglected.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	30
Air-Line Railroad	00
Georgia Railroad	3
Central Railroad	16
Western and Atlantic Railroad	4
West Point Railroad	00
Total	53
Receipts previous	53,874
Total	53 927
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	54,302

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	38
Shipments previous	50,082
Total	50,120
Stock on hand	4,182

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1875.	1876
Saturday	11,493	11,314
Sunday and Monday	16,741	25,506
Tuesday	10,863	13,653
Wednesday	14,666	7,7.6
Thursday	10,765	
Friday	10,506	
Various	1,547	
Total	76,510	60,403

Showing an increase of 6,711 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent.

Sterling firm at 6.

Gold 114¼@114⅝.

Governments active and strong; new fives 118⅞.

State bonds quiet and nominal; Tennessee sixes 44½; new 43½; Virginia sixes 36½; new 38; consol 75; deferred 9; Louisiana sixes 44; new 44; Levee sixes 44; Levee eights 35; Alabama eights 31; fives 33; Georgia sixes 93; sevens 104; North Carolinas 17½; new 9; special tax 2¾; South Carolina 36; new 35½; April and October 35½.

Stocks closed active and unsettled; Central 115¼; Erie 18¼; Lake Shore 60½; Illinois Central 101¼; Pittsburg 93½; Northwestern 42½; preferred 63½; Rock Island 110; Pacific Mail 26½; Union Pacific 66.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $46,712,186; currency $36,685,065.

The sub-treasurer paid out $193,400 on account of interest and $104,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $503,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(*Special to the Constitution.*)

Receipts at all ports to-day	7,776
Exports to Great Britain to day	6,689
Exports to continent	11,325
Consolidated receipts	60,403
Consolidated exports	73,000
Stock in New York	178,879
Stock at all ports	838,371

NEW YORK, March 1.—Gold closed at 114⅛.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed dull and irregular; low middlings 11 13-16; middlings 12⅝.

Futures closed steady; sales 24,000 bales; March 12 7 16; April 12¾; May 13 1-32; June 13 5-16@13 11-32; July 13 9-16@13 19-32; August 13 23 32@13¾.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales 545 bales at 12⅝@12 13-16.

Net receipts 993 bales; gross 3,198.

Futures opened easy and closed steady, with sales of 24,000 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
March	12 5-16@12⅜	12 7 16
April	12⅜@12 21-32	12⅝
May	12 29-32@15-16	12@13 1-32
June	13 3-16@13⅛	13 5 16@13 11-32
July	13⅜@13 7-16	13 9-16@13 19-32
August		13 23-32@13⅝
September		
October		
November		
December		
January		
February		

GALVESTON, March 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 2,180 bales; exports coastwise 128; sales 1,013; stock 56,016.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12½; low middlings 11; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 626 bales; gross 719; sales 6,300; stock 380,864.

MOBILE, March 1.—Cotton dull; net receipts 1,357 bales; gross 1,372; exports to Great Britain 3,700; coastwise 381; continent 2,440; sales 2,000; stock 62,835.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 673 bales; exports to continent 818; sales 290; stock 56,112.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 11⅞@12; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 520 bales; sales 1,000; stock 87,656.

AUGUSTA, March 1.—Cotton steady; good demand; middlings 11½; net receipts 201 bales; sales 388.

WILMINGTON, March 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 269 bales; exports to Great Britain 123; sales 141; stock 4,950.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Cotton irregular; middlings 12; net receipts 113 bales; shipments 1,076; sales 1,200, stock 81,458.

NORFOLK, March 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 11½; net receipts 514 bales; exports coastwise 1,268; sales 269; stock 16,658.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 12½; net receipts 205 bales; gross 498; exports coastwise 3.4; sales 290; stock 11,130.

BOSTON, March 1—Cotton dull; middlings 12½; net receipts 354 bales; gross 366; stock 22,269.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—Cotton dull; middlings 12½; net receipts 200 bales; gross 734 bales.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Flour—in buyers' favor; limited demand; superfine western and state $4 25@$4 60; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4 [illegible]

Wheat—dull; slightly in buyers' favor; amber Pennsylvania $1 45.

Corn—firm; good inquiry new yellow southern 63; old western mixed in store 69; new western mixed in store 61.

Oats—in buyers' favor; mixed western and state 45@48; white western and state 46@51.

Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged.

Sugar—quiet and unchanged.

Molasses—New Orleans quiet at [illegible] moderate demand.

Rice—steady; fair inquiry.

Tallow—easy at 9¼.

[illegible] weights California 22½@26; common do. 22@25.

Wool—unchanged.

Pork—more active and firmer; new $22 95.

Lard—excited and firmer; prime steam 13 43½@13½.

Whisky—unchanged.

Freights—steady; cotton per sail ½; per steam ⅜.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 1.

Flour—dull.

Wheat—fair demand but lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 97½ spot; 98½ April; No. 3 do. 80.

Corn—irregular and in the main higher; No. 2 mixed 42¾ bid spot; 42¾ April.

Oats—generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; No. 2 31½.

Barley—firmer; held higher.

Pork—strong and higher; spot $21 65@$21 70.

Lard—fair demand and advanced at 12½.

Bulk Meats—fair demand and advanced; shoulders 8½; short rib middles 11½; short clear middles 12⅜.

Whisky—$1 06.

At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was 92½@92¾ March; corn firmer at 42½@42¾ March; 43 April; oats nominal; pork easier and unchanged; lard a shade lower at 12 10 April@13¼@13 30 May.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS

CINCINNATI, March 1.

Flour—dull and a shade lower.

Wheat—dull at $1 15@$2 09.

Corn—dull at 43½@44.

Oats—quiet at 35@41.

Barley—dull and drooping.

Pork—strong and higher at $22 50.

Lard—in good demand at full prices; steam 12½@13.

Bulk Meats—fair demand and advanced; shoulders 8¾; clear rib sides 11½@11¾; clear sides 12@12½; closing at outside figures.

Bacon—in fair demand and firm; shoulders 9½; clear rib sides 12½@12¾; clear sides 13@13½.

Whisky—easier at $1 04.

Butter—steady; fair demand; choice western reserve 27@31; choice central Ohio 25@27.

Live Hogs—easier; packing $7 85@$8 15; receipts 1,483; shipments 6,705.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS

ST. LOUIS, March 1.

Flour—steady; moderate demand for medium grades; other grades dull; superfine fall $7 50; extra fall $4@$4 25; double extra do. $4 50@$4 75; treble extra do. $5@$5 50.

Wheat—dull and unsettled; No. 2 red winter $1 46½; No. 3 do. $1 34.

Corn—lower; No. 2 mixed 38½@38¾; latter for strictly fresh.

Oats—dull; No. 2 33½.

Barley—dull.

Rye—dull and unchanged.

Pork—higher at $23 50 delivered.

Lard—firm and unchanged.

Bulk Meat—firmer; held higher; shoulders 8¾; clear rib sides 11½.

Bacon—firmer; held higher; shoulders 9½; clear rib 12½@13; clear sides 13@13½.

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.

Flour—dull at $4@$4 25.

Wheat—in good demand at full prices—$1 10@$1 30.

Corn—steady; moderate demand at 44@45.

Oats—steady; moderate demand at 37@42.

Rye—dull at 75.

Provisions—excited and advancing steadily.

Pork—$22 50@$23.

Bulk Meats—shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 12; clear sides 12½.

Bacon—shoulders 9½; clear rib sides 13; clear sides 13½; hams, sugar-cured 14@14½.

Lard—tierce 14¼; keg 15¼.

Whisky—easier at $1 04.

Bagging—quiet and firm at 12@13.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Arrived—brig Valentine, Havre; brig Der Pommer, Wilmington. Off the port—ship Atlantic, Doboy for Newcastle, Eng. Cleared—ship Jacob Stamber, R val; bark Enigma, Liverpool.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance, and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED—A first class Milliner. Address Mrs. T. B. Williams, Rome, Ga., with reference, terms, etc.
mar2—d1t

FOR RENT—Five room house on Thompson street. Apply to M. Kelly, at his residence, No. 197 Forsyth street.
mar —d2t

WANTED TO RENT—By gentleman and wife, one or two unfurnished rooms without board. Address W, Constitution office. mar2—d1t

FOR RENT—One house, 7 rooms, $20 a month; one house, 5 rooms, $18 a month. Apply at 69 Fair street.
mar2—d1t

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of Dairy. Apply, 19 Marietta street. mar2—d1t

FOR RENT—A five room Cottage, new, corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets. Apply at 112 Pryor street, next door to Cottage. mar2—d3t

PRINTERS WANTED.—Several non-union printers wanted. Apply to R. H. Pughe, Augusta, Ga. mar2—dtf

FOR SALE—A neat 4 room Cottage and large garden, at about half price for cash. Possession right away. Apply at once to Noah R. Fowler, Real Estate Agent, Alabama street. mar2—d3t

CARDS—Visiting, Wedding, Ball Invitations, Ball Programmes, Party Invitations, etc., neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at The Constitution Job office.
feb27—dtf

NOTICE.—The Grangers Life and Health Insurance Co.'s office has been moved to Connally's Building, No. 24, up-stairs, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. R. S. Jackson, General and Special Agent. mar1—d2

FOR SALE.—The Georgia Railroad has six car loads wood to sell cheap. Call on Ed. A. Werner, Agent. mar1—dtf

WANTED—A stout young family and work horse, of pony build, and a good second hand one-horse wagon and harness; also, a good young milch cow. Apply at this office. mar1—d2t

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.—One of the finest Mocking Birds in the city—guaranteed to be a good singer—for sale cheap, by T. C. Mayson, No. Marietta street. feb29—d3t

ALL KINDS—Of Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at The Constitution Job office. feb27—dtf

HARRIS FISHER, M. D., Practitioner of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office and residence—Cannon House, Marietta street. feb16—dwed&sbnsw

TO CASH WHOLESALE BUYERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Having determined to close out, and QUIT the Shoe business, now offer our entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Shoe Findings, at cost for cash 37 Peachtree street. Banks & Dorsey. feb25—dtf

BOARD—A large and very desirable front room, with small room attached if desired, together with board, can be had by approved parties, on application at 55 Walton street. feb17—dtf

BLANK BOOKS—Manufactured to order, in the most approved styles and latest patterns, at hard pan prices, at The Constitution Book Bindery. feb27—dtf

FOR SALE—At a reasonable price, half interest in a good Drug Business, (wholesale and retail) in a prosperous city of North Georgia. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "K," this office.
jan18—dtf

DO NOT FAIL—To examine the prices and styles of Job Printing, Ruling, Book Binding, of The Constitution, before contracting for your work. feb27—dtf

CITY LOCA

Wando Fertili
Phosphate, made in [illegible]
Wando Mining [illegible]
Company [illegible]

Daily Constitution. | LOCAL LORGNETTE. | OUR VISITORS. THE NORTHWEST ANXIOUS TO SEE THE GATE CITY—WHAT SOME OF THEM HAVE | PUBLIC SCHOOLS. NUMBER OF PUPILS AND ACCOMMODATIONS. The public schools of Atlanta have been in | THE CARNIVAL. | mission to seek a Hebrew nurse for the child | val of 1876 is passed. The strangers who from all parts of the great republic

THE LITTLE HATCHET.

NEW AND TRUE VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.

Lies of all great men remind us
We can make our lies sublime.
—Longfellow.

When Washington was young and not
As yet his country's sire and savior,
An ax for him his father bought,
Reward of excellent behavior.

Well loving what he drank and ate,
That father, in a corner handy,
A row of cherry trees had set,
Suggesting jam, and pie, and brandy.

Armed with his little tomahawk,
George to that orchard forth did sally,
And root and branch and leaf and stalk,
He mutilated generally.

His father, wild, though not with joy,
To see his darling fruit trees wither,
Crooked his forefinger at his boy,
And said to him, "Sirrah, come hither!"

Straightway to him the urchin hied,
And, through the orchard as he ran, "Sir,
Ax me no question," loudly cried,
"And I will make no lying answer."

His father led him by the ear,
To view his desolation's traces,
"Now, George," he said, "in tones severe,
"Who chopped tha cherry tree to blazes?"

The boy an instant looked around,
And at that very moment hies across
that memory-haunted ground
The negro gardener, Ike, or Isaac.

Brief space was his for thought; he saw
Unless he fibbed, he'd surely catch it;
"I cannot tell a lie, papa!
Ike cut it with my little hatchet!"

"My dear, dear child, come to my knees,
For I had infinitely rather,
You lied like ten Tom Ochiltrees
Than spoiled them cherries," cried his father.

He placed the boy across his lap,
Nor thence did let him rise before he
Had an appeal with leathern strap
Made to him a posterior.

And so, when George was president,
And first in peace and first in war he,
Remembering this incident,
Lied no more than was necessary.

—The old style minuet is likely to become a fashionable dance.

—Father Hyacinthe is coming, with his family, to the United States.

—Richard Grant White is urged for the post of librarian to the Astor library.

—Parton's chances for getting his marriage legalized by special act are said to be very poor.

—We have wound up our dynamite clock. It will go off the first time a spring poet put foot in our sanctum.

—The opinion is gaining prevalence that Westervelt, convicted under the Charley Ross excitement, is innocent of the crime.

—The sultan is very ill. Just think how sweet it must be to have the 2,400 tender hands of 1,200 loving wives smooth his pillow and bathe his throbbing brow.

—The dramatization of "Seven Oaks," is finished, and has been read by Mr. Raymond, who thinks that he has found in it another bonanza.

—George Washington wore a No. 7 boot; but when he kicked a man the latter thought he was proprietor of a leather warehouse.

—About sixteen more breaks in the direct cable will have an effect of making people believe that whales have got a new way of rubbing their backs.

—Ex-Mayor Rodier, of Montreal, left by his will, $85,000 to the Gray Nuns, and $400 a year, equal to $5,000, to each of his two widowed daughters.

—Jim Bennett is making his bridal tour before marriage. This is enterprise. Nobody but a newspaper man would have thought of getting ahead of time thuswise.

—Elephants are getting very scarce and prudent people will lay in their next winter's supply now instead of waiting until the demand forces them up to an exhorbitant price.

—About 200 skunks have been captured at Oak Grove, Dodge county, Wis, this winter, and will be offered to enthusiastic society ladies next fall, in the shape of those "dear, lovely black fur sets, you know."

—In lower Bengal it appears by government reports that during the six years ending with 1866, 4,218 persons were killed by tigers, while the grand total of 13,400 people altogether were killed by wild animals, chiefly leopards and wolves.

—An old farmer said to his sons, "Boys, don't you ever speckerlate, or wait for somethin' to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder with a pail twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

—Mdlle. Tietjens, the prima donna, has a brother who is an old inhabitant of Sacramento, California. Learning that circumstances would compel her to return to Europe without visiting the Pacific coast, he has set out for the east to see her.

—Sims Reeves has been engaged to sing three songs at the Alexandra palace in London, on Good Friday, for which he is to receive seven hundred and fifty dollars—the highest sum ever paid to an English artist for singing at a single concert.

—The Ladies' bureau, announcing the birth of a boy baby in a Marshalltown family, says "it slid down a rift of sunshine." And we never before understood why all boys had such an unappeasable appetite for sliding down banisters. It's born in them, poor dears. —Burlington Hawkeye.

—Miss Carry May, the affianced of James Gordon Bennett, and not Ida, as erroneously stated, is the daughter of Dr. J. F. May, formerly of this city, and niece of the celebrated Captain May, of the United States dragoons, who captured Le Nega at the famous charge of Monterey in the Mexican war.—Washington Chronicle.

—Mrs. Woodhull's boil on her nose has obliged her to abandon her lecturing tour for the present. She found that no audience would listen patiently to rhapsodies upon the glories of the "true life" and the beauties of an "ideal love" from a woman with a boil on the end of her nose.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The Law Journal suggests that there ought to be a uniform law of marriage and divorce throughout the United States. The courts, it says, are powerless to remedy the discrepancy and diversity of decisions in the various states. And indeed it is becoming more and more a pertinent question, "who is married and who is not?"

—Mrs. Paran Stevens' house in Fifth avenue, New York, will cost when completed about $2,000,000. The malachite mantels in the drawing-room alone come to $20,000, and yet Mrs. Paran Stevens will one day occupy a simple vault, and upon the streets of New York there are thousands of women starving. Mrs. Paran Stevens, the maker of all this wealth, commenced business as a third-rate tavern keeper in Boston.

—Joan of Arc's canonization still hangs fire, like the cannon that goes off slowly. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, has succeeded in removing objections on the ground of her having been condemned to death by the bishop of Beauvais. It is said by the English bishops object on the ground that she was not a martyr of piety, but of patriotism.

Summary of State News.

ATHENS.

—Large quantities of meat are being shipped to Athens.

—Very little grain has, so far, been shipped to Athens.

—Cap. J. C. Turner has been re-appointed chief engineer of the Northeastern railroad.

—We understand that Rev. C. D. Campbell, at present of Quitman, has been called to the Baptist church of our city.

—Prof. Harry C. White lectured on the "chemistry of the atmosphere."

—Dr. Wm. H. Cumming, who has moved to Athens, has rented the Mitchell property adjoining Dr. Crawford Long.

—A glass retort filled with water, smashed up in Prof. White's hand last Thursday, cutting an artery in his wrist. The wound was not serious, we are glad to state, and did not interfere with his scientific duties.

—The third lecture of the state college [illegible] public lectures will be deliv- [illegible] 3d March next, at seven [illegible] by Prof. L. H. Char- [illegible]

[illegible] wood trains on the Athens branch run with lightning rapidity, a horse succeeded in overtaking one of them the other day and butting his brains out against the last car.—Georgian.

—At a business meeting of the congregation of the Christian church, held on Sunday, a unanimous call was made for Elder J S Lamar to return to the pastorate of the church, James Crapston, Marcellus P Foster, Esq. and Judge Twiggs were appointed a committee to make known the action of the church in a set of resolutions.

—The mission at St. Patrick's church is attended by crowds of devout Catholics, and great interest is manifested. The Redemptorist Fathers who are conducting the mission, are earnest in their denunciations of liquor selling to drunken men and round dancing.

—About six o'clock yesterday morning, James Gargan, residing on Talcott street, near Campbell, suddenly dropped dead while in the act of putting on his shoes. The deceased was seventy-seven years of age, and for the forty-three years he has resided in our city, has enjoyed the respect and confidence of our citizens. He was a member of the city council from the third ward during the years 1866, '68, '69, '70, and '71, and resigned January 1st, 1872.—Constitutionalist.

COVINGTON.

—Mr. T. A. Perry may now be considered the champion bird shot in this state. Last week he killed on the wing 34 birds out of 36 shots.

—A one ox cart, loaded with three sacks of guano, is a common sight in this market.

—There are seven Andersons on the grand jury for the first week of our superior court, and yet the "family" ain't half provided for.—Star.

COLUMBUS.

—Richard McCoy, colored, died in jail last Saturday afternoon. He was lately convicted of stealing tobacco from Bedell & Co. and had been sentenced for six months.—Enquirer.

—A large number of our merchants are ordering their freight from the north shipped via Fernandina.

—Columbus has a chemical laboratory. —Times.

CEDARTOWN.

—Wheat, we learn from our country friends, looks fine.

—Several of our people have been heard to say that Judge Underwood would make a capital governor.

—We understand that Cicero Groggan, the man who killed Dick Taliaferro, of Haralson, has been arrested.

—About forty true bills were returned at the late term of the court.

—William Meeks was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of April.—Express.

DALTON.

—Dalton is said to be the healthiest town in the state.

—We regret to learn that Rev. Reverdy Estill, rector of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church, has accepted a call to take charge of a congregation at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He leaves to-night for his new field of labor.

—Mr. J. R. Love, of the Concord woolen mills, has sent us some beautiful samples of goods made at these celebrated mills, at Smyrna, Ga. These goods are indeed beautiful, and fine enough for any southern gentleman or lady to wear, and they ought to wear it, every one of them, not only because they are the product of southern enterprise, but because the goods speak out and recommend themselves.—Enterprise

FORSYTH.

—The smokehouse of Mr. William Evers, a man upwards of ninety years of age, was entered on last Thursday night and robbed of ten or twelve pieces of bacon. It was found out that the meat was stolen by Bob and Jack Gilmore and some of the meat was found in the house of one of them out in Cloverville.

—Our brethren of the Methodist church are somewhat exercised as to whether or not an organ shall be used in the Sunday school services. A small matter truly, but sometimes wars are from trivial causes. We hope our brethren will steer clear of all trouble. We suggest the rule once recommended by Bro. Reynolds, viz; it all depends upon the size of the instrument. There is no objection to a small one, but a large one should not be tolerated, for instance one that can make more noise than the loudest member.

—We are pained to learn just as we go to press of the sudden death of Mr. W. T. Farley, a well known citizen of Monroe county. He lives near the line of Monroe and Pike and went to Barnesville and from there to Milner, on Saturday, for the purpose of selling some cotton. He left Milner at five o'clock Saturday afternoon for home by way of Liberty Hill. That night the horse arrived at home with the buggy but without Mr. Farley. The family became alarmed and commenced a search for him. It was late at night when they found him. His neck was broken and his shoulder dislocated. It is thought that he was affected with disease of the heart and becoming suddenly sick fell from the buggy with the above result.—Advertiser.

GRIFFIN.

—The Griffin female college has an attendance of ninety pupils.

—Mr. Arch Brown, a merchant near Locust Grove, in Henry county, had his store room burglarized last Friday night and two hundred and fifty dollars in money stolen. He was in the city Saturday and had a young man arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party. We learn that he recovered the greater part of the money supposed to have been stolen.—News.

ROME.

—Miss Florence Fouche has gone to Mellville, Chattooga county, to take charge of a school.

—The thermometer stood 60 degrees in the shade at the Rome hotel yesterday.

—On and after to-morrow there will be no night train on the Rome railroad.

—A wagon, loaded with wooden bowls, came to Rome last Saturday, from North Carolina. Rome has a big name abroad and the owner of the wood-ware came through Atlanta to this city.—Commercial.

—We understand Miss Kate Carter will come to Rome this week and be the guest of Miss Agnes Smith.

—The assets of Cherokee lodge, No. 66, amount to over $10,000.

—There is a young gentleman in this city who says that the name of the steamer Mary Carter should be changed by striking out the name Mary and inserting the name of Kate in lieu thereof. —Courier.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—G W McDaniel to Miss S S Shambles of Gwinnett county.

—M W Granade to Miss F D McDaniel of Rockdale county.

—W Thomas to Miss Nancy Postell, of Lumpkin county.

—L B Munroe to Miss Georgia Ann Green, of Forsyth county.

—T A Hamby to Miss Rachel Martin, of Forsyth county.

—J H Castleberry to Miss Emily J Pool, of Forsyth county.

—T S Blackman of Atlanta to Miss Mary E Hardage, of Social Circle.

—J. R. Dukes to Miss T. E. Murrell, of Oxford.

—Wiley E. Zellner to Miss Edna A. Chambless, of Monroe county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—Mrs. Calvin Massey of Harris county.

—W. L. Holland of Watkinsville.

—Mrs. S. D. Marton of Valdosta.

—Mr. Crawford of Valdosta, aged 87.

—L. Speildock of Savannah.

—Mrs. M. J. Blois of Savannah.

—Mrs. Cornelia Brown, of Cuthbert.

—Capt. L. J. Smith, of Carrollton.

—M. J. O'Donoghue, of Savannah.

—Mrs. W. A. Greene, of Taylor county.

—D. Rutledge, of Morganton.

—Mrs. C. Brown, of Augusta.

—Mrs. C. M. Crane, of Augusta.

—Mrs. Ezekiel Ratchford, of Geneva.

—Mrs. Susan Brown, of Covington, aged 87.

—Charles Pruden, of Eatonton.

—R. H. Perry, of Blakely.

—Mrs. James Holland, of Dalton.

—G. W. Higgins, of Dalton.

—Mrs. Martha C. Stathem, of Walton county.

—Mrs. Mary M. Hill, of Early county.

—[illegible] of Twiggs county.

—A. Wallace, of Merriwether county.

—Mrs. A. Howard, of Hamilton.

—Reuben Estes, of Hart county.

—E. F. Curry of Washington county.

—Rev. Richard Smith of Pulaski county, aged 80. A Baptist preacher for 50 years.

—John Carroll of Gwinnett county.

—Jacob Lewis of Augusta.

—Mrs. J. E. Caldwell of Gainesville.

—Miss Berta Jenkins of Upatore.

—Lee Henderson of Lincoln county.

—Mrs. M. C. Bond of Savannah.

—Mr. Hatton of Rockdale county.

—R. Morris of Henry county.

—Jesse Cooper of Houston county, aged 69.

—Mrs. Martha Davenport of Webster county.

—Mrs. McLeroy of Fayette county, aged 91.

—Mrs. W. P. Eastman of Dodge county.

—Hugh L. Speer of Americus.

—J. L. Martin of Monroe county, aged 80.

—J. H. Cox of Madison.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Yopp of Irwinton, aged 76.

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact early stages of disease. They are, moreover, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evil. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evacuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the Bitters which also rectify kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria. feb26—deod1w&w1t

Miscellaneous

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,

Contractors and Builders,

And Proprietors of

THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

Sales Room and Office,

— IN THE —

MARKHAM HOUSE,

LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

feb26—dtf

Have Removed.

MENKO & BRO.

IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21

Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.

OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.

lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to this building, and are

Offering Great Bargains

TO THE TRADE.

We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

MENKO & BRO.,

WHITEHALL STREET.

jan11—dtf

The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SON'S

Aladdin Security Oil,

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.

Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 28, 1874.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS': Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,

[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

☞ **IT WILL NOT EXPLODE**

Ask your Storekeeper for it.

Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23—d6mo

SOUL READING!

Or Psychometric Delineation of Character.

MRS. S. E. SMITH would respectfully announce to the public that those who wish and will visit her in person at the Callaway House, 15½ Broad street, or send their autograph or lock of hair, she will give their leading traits of character and peculiarities of disposition, marked changes in past and future life, physical disease, etc., what business they are best adapted to pursue in order to be successful, the physical and mental adaptation of those intending marriage, etc., etc.

Price—Women $1 00; Men $2 00.

By Mail $2 00 and four 3 cent stamps.

Address Mrs. S. E. SMITH, No. 15½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

feb23—1w

1837. THE 1876.

Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. F. M. KENNEDY, D. D., Editor.
Rev. J. W. BURKE, Assistant Editor.
Rev. A. G. HAYGOOD, Editorial Cor'd'nt.

THIRTY-NINTH VOLUME

THIS RELIGIOUS FAMILY WEEKLY, established in 1837, having for the scope of its circulation Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and East Alabama, maintains the position long held by it as the equal of any family newspaper in the country. Subscription, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, invariably in advance. Postage paid by the publishers. Ministers furnished at half price.

To Advertisers.

As an advertising medium the Advocate has no superior in the States above named—indeed it can hardly be equalled in this respect—and the attention of merchants, manufacturers, and other "MEN WHO ADVERTISE," is confidently called to its superior merits. It will pay them to try. Rates of advertising reasonable and indiscriminating. Address

J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Macon, Ga.
feb26—dtf

Dancing School,

CONCORDIA HALL.

PROF. NICHOLS will commence a class in Dancing, for new beginners and others, on Thursday, March 2d, 1876, at 4 o'clock p. m., for ladies and children; at 8 o'clock p. m., for gentlemen.

feb26—dtd

DAVID McBRIDE,

36 Decatur street,

ATLANTA.........GEORGIA,

Manufacturer of the best

Buggies, Carriages and Express Wagons,

ever used in the State of Georgia. Orders solicited and repairing done on short notice and cheaper than can be done elsewhere in the city. DAVID McBRIDE.

feb20—dtf

Tried by Fire and Found not Wanting

J. L. VARNER,

Fire and Life Insurance Agent,

CUTHBERT, GEORGIA.

REPRESENTING the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe, and the most substantial American companies. Insurance placed at lowest rates and all losses promptly paid. feb6,'75—1ly

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales 410 bales; uplands 12⅝; Orleans 12 13-16.

Futures opened easier; March 12 5-16@12⅜; April 12½@12 21-32; May 12 29-32@12 15-16; June 13 3-16@13¼; July 13⅜@13 7-16.

Money 3. Gold 114⅛. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 90. Stocks active and lower. Governments active and strong. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and heavy. Pork dull at $22 75. Lard firm; steam 13 35@13⅜. Turpentine steady at 36. Rosin quiet at $1 60@$1 65 for strained. Freights steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6⅜; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 26,000; American 12,600; cotton to arrive flat and tending down; sales of middling uplands regular contract March or April delivery 5 15 16.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—1:00 P. M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped March or April per sail 6⅛; do. April or May delivery 6 1-32; do. May or June delivery 6⅛; do. June or July delivery 6 7-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 6,400 bales American.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—3:00 P. M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped February or March per sail 6 1-16; do. March delivery 5 29-32; do. April or May delivery 6; June or July delivery 6 3-16.

LONDON, March 1.—Erie 16.

PARIS, March 1.—Rentes 66f 52½c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1876.

No change to note.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	112	Selling	114
SILVER—			
Buying	104	Selling	108
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90a92	Atlanta City 8s	85a87
Georgia 7s	100a102	Atlanta 10s	103a105
Ga. 7s gold	100a102	Aug'sta City 7s	82a84
Ga. 8s	103a105	Georgia R. R.	95a98
Atlanta Water	79a82	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	75a78	Savannah City	82a84
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	76a78	A. & W. P. R. R	73a76
C. R. R.	46a48		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—whole hog	9½
BEEF CATTLE	2@5
EGGS	11@12½
BUTTER—	
Country	15@20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	25@27½
Spring chickens	20@22½
Geese	40@50
Ducks	20
Turkeys	75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—	
Turkeys	12@14
Chickens	10@12
Geese	10
Ducks	12½
Squirrels	10
Rabbits	8
Possum	11
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	7½a8
Peaches halves	8a8½
Peaches peeled	10a12½
Apples peeled	5½a6½
Apples unpeeled	no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	66@70
MEAL	66@70
GRITS	$5 50
WHEAT	$1 25a$1 45
WHEAT BRAN	$1 10
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 00@$1 10
OATS	60a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 10a1 25
Clover	$1 00
Tennessee	$1 00
PEAS	$1 00@$1 10
POTATOES	$3 00@3 75
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	31a33
Tierces	29a30
Hhds	27a29
SYRUPS	50a68
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75 @$2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	21a24
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11
White extra C	10⅞
Yellow C	10½
Yellows	8½a9½
New Orleans	10¼a10¾
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00a8 50
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	nominal
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	10½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	13a13¼
Clear rib sides	12¾a13
Long clear sides	12½
Shoulders	9¼
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15½
Bulk hams	12½
LARD—	
Tierces	14¼a15¾
Kegs and cans	15a16
Buckets	15
HOMINY	$5 50
CHEESE	15
VINEGAR	25a40
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 25a$3 50
Diamond	$3 25a$3 50
English crown	$3 25a$3 50
SUNDRIES—	
Bologna	12½a15
Dried Beef	16a17½
Buckwheat Flour	$8 00a$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls	12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 90
80 per ct	$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 40
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26½a28
Good	29a33
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 00
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	none
IRON TIES—	
	5½
P'cd	4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a24
STRIPES	9a15
OSNABURGS	10½a12
CAMBRICS	6½a7½
PRINTS	6½a7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8¼a9
SHIRTINGS	6¼a8¼
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	5a15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	8a8½
7-8	7a7½
3-4	5½a6
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised	$3 50a$4 per bbl
Northern	$5 50a$6 00
PEARS	$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—	
Messina, each	2½a3
Florida	3½a4
LEMONS—	
Palermo	$6a$8 per box
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75a$2 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In frails	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½a15
English Walnuts	15a20
Filberts	12½a15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 95a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9a10
TEAS—in five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00a1 25
Imperial	$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb.	45a50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb	50a55
Medium, 11-in old	60a65
Good 11-in old	65a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	58a65
Eights 6-in	60a65
Good	[illegible]
Fine 12-in, pounds, good	85a90
Stultz AAAA	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12-in	$1 10
SMOKING—	
[illegible]	35

REMOVAL!

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT,

SEED AND MACHINERY DEPOT,

Removed to Nos. 61 and 63, (formerly Strong & Co.'s old Cotton Warehouse)

BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Now have the largest and best located establishment in the South, where we shall continue to sell at STILL LOWER CASH figures **SEEDS**, Garden, Grass and field; PLOWS, Avery & Son and Geo. Watts; and every description of IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS a farmer should have. Also, STEAM ENGINES, Saw Mills, Grist Mills; WAGONS, Studebaker and Milburn, including all styles of Light Spring;

Reapers, Mowers, Separators & Threshers, Wood Pumps,

&c., &c, &c. 500 Bushels GERMAN MILLET and 300 Barrels

CHOICE EASTERN SEED POTATOES,

50 Barrels Red and White Onion Sets.

ALL AT PANIC PRICES.

Education.

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this institution the 2d Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in tact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia. dec9—d3m

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful woman of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1—d2taw1y

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY

Legalized by authority of an act of the Legislature.

Tickets $1 Each, 6 for $5.

One chance in every 3.

$250,000 in Prizes.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

6th Extraordinary Drawing.

1 CASH PRIZE of	$100,000
1 CASH PRIZE of	50,000
1 CASH PRIZE of	25,000
1 CASH PRIZE of	20,000
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$350,000.

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Patrick, President Board of Trade. Second by Gov. James. Third by Ticket Holders. Fourth by City, County and State officials, and the Fifth by sworn Commissioners. Extraordinary offer! 20 Chances for $10! leaving balance to be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal pay. For full particulars and Circulars, Address the Manager, C. M. LITTEE, Laramie City Wyoming. dec21—d&wtf

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

NINETY-NINTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic. Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

1des4 GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
—dtf 41 Park Row, New York.

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 69 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 22 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodious store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address J. C. MARTIN,

dec28—dtf Adairsville, Ga.

By JOYNER & ELLIS,

33 Marietta street. Hereafter our

Regular Auction Sales

will be every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ☞ Parties having Merchandise or other property to sell will please notify us previous to days of sale. feb27—d4t

Kimball Carriages

Mr G. F. Kimball, of the well known firm of

Kimball Brothers,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOSTON,

Has just brought to this city a stock of their

Fine Carriages

which are now on sale at the Repository of

G. C. ROGERS

14 Decatur street,

where Mr. Kimball may be found for the present, to show the Carriages and take orders for any style desired. He respectfully refers to a few of the many well known citizens of Atlanta who have used the

KIMBALL CARRIAGES

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Hon. John H. James, Judge O. A. Lochrane, Judge John Collier, Hon. E. P. Howell, John H. Flynn, Esq., Oliver H. Jones, Esq., Anthony Murphy, Esq., L. Scofield, Esq., B. W. Wrenn, Esq.

[illegible]

W. & C. Guano.

Office of W. H. BEACH,

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

FOR THE

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,

A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at

$38 Per Ton

FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH.

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.

The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 2 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT Ammonia, obtained from fish.

The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 to 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

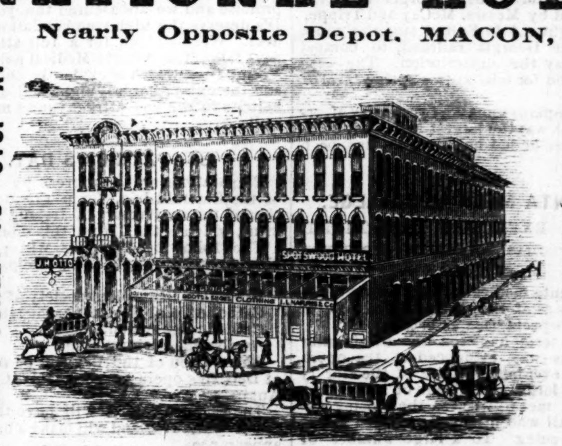
W. H. BEACH,

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Nearly Opposite Depot, MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT



Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suites for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicite share of public favors.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'

Life & Health Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

W. H. KETCHUM, President..........F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,

Major C. G. SAMUEL, President..........ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary..........C. ROWELL, Attorney,
Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A P. Allgood, Trion Factory; C. Rowell, Rome, Ga.; Alfred Shorter, Rome, Ga.; C. G. Samuel, Rome, Ga.; John H. Newton, Athens, Ga.; A. R. Jones, Cedartown, Ga.; Hon. D. F. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. D. B. Hamilton, Rome, Ga.; Cain Glover, Rome, Ga.; T. McGuire, Rome, Ga.; F. Woodruff, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Camp, Rome, Ga., M. H. Bunn, Cedartown, Ga.; A. J. King, Cave Spring, Ga.; Hon W. H. Hutchins, Polk county, Georgia.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

Hon. N. N. CLEMENTS..........President and General Manager, Tuskaloosa, Ala.
Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, Vice-President..........Montgomery, Alabama.
W. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary..........STONE & CLOPTON, Attorneys.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, MERIDIAN, MISS

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

Colonel JAMES W. BECK, President..........JOHN H. GRAY, Vice-President.
L. A. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Security! Economy! Liberality!

Are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
General Superintendent of Agencies.

dec2—deodtf

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,

N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, Prop

oct10— sep17—d1y

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,

SMYRNA P. O.

Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.

oct24—dtf PRICE, LOVE & PORTER.

LADD'S ALKALINE
TRADE MARK
ATLANTA
GEORGIA
FERTILIZER

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent.

oct15—dtf [illegible]

JOSEPH GORDON,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 24 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.

COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. 1g26—d1y

Couche House,

KINGSTON..........GEORGIA.

THIS large Hotel is now kept by W. W. Rainey and Mrs. T. R. Couche, formerly the proprietors of this house. No pains will be spared to give the traveling public good accommodation—both eating and sleeping. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

W. W. RAINEY,
MRS. T. R. COUCHE,
feb19—d3m Proprietors.

Fertilizers.

STRONG'S

Ammoniated Super Phosphate.

CONTAINS BY ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	4 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	12 per cent.
Soluble Bone Phosphate	26 per cent.
Potash Salts	2 1-2 per cent.

The above fertilizer is the highest standard made and sold in this country, as is shown by analysis above, made by the best Chemists now living.

The Phosphate of lime in this compound is from animal bone, not rock phosphate, and is therefore more valuable, being taken up and assimilated more readily by the roots of the plants. It is dry, fine, and light, containing much less moisture than is usually found in commercial manures. It is cheaper than other fertilizers which cost less per ton, because it contains more valuable material to the pound, and will go on more ground.

400 tests made last season, and testimonials of the highest character can be shown.

100 tons will arrive next week.

C. H. STRONG, Agent,
feb19—dtf No. 60 Broad street.

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO. ....GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the

Pacific Guano Company,

CAPITAL

$1,000,000!

JUST RECEIVED,

2,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,

500 tons Acid Phosphate for composting

(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)

We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock of Acid Phosphate show about 15 per cent. available "Phosphoric Acid, and the Soluble Pacific near 10 per cent. Sol Phosphoric Acid, which equals nearly 20 per cent. of Dissolved Phosphate, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time, as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.

Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.

Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

jan2—d3mo

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS

WINDOW

F. D. THURMAN & CO.

BROKEN GLASS

Replaced in any part of the city, at LOW CASH PRICES, by sending your orders to the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Window Glass Store,

No. 21 North Pryor Street.

GLASS

feb9—d1mo

Fire Insurance.

The Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

SEVENTHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

CASH CAPITAL	$300 000 00
SURPLUS FUND	$224,420 22
TOTAL ASSETS	$524,420 22

Losses paid since the organization of the Company

$1,300,000 00.

By the provisions of the Charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.

Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Merchandise, and all other insurable property.

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
feb9—dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

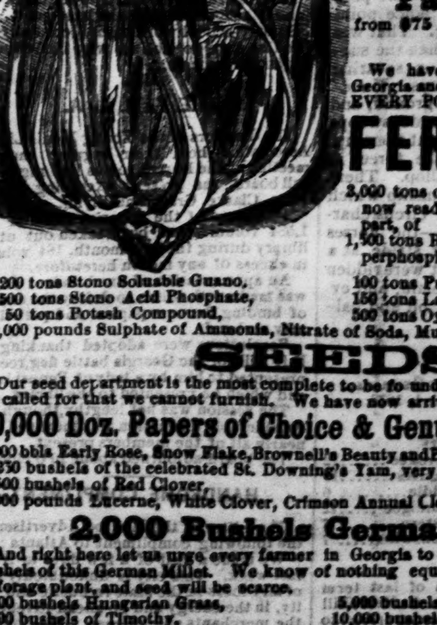
FARM IMPLEMENTS!

FERTILIZERS!

PRICES REDUCED!

Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,

ATLANTA, GA.



Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.

Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:

50 Boy Excelsior Plows,
50 No. C 1 Excelsior 2-horse Steel Plows,
500 Dixie Cast 1-horse Plows, at $3 00, or 6 at one order for $15 00,
500 one and 2-Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows, the best Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
300 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
250 dozen Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes' cheaper than ever before offered,
75 Two-horse Iron Axle

Farm Wagons,

from $75 00 up and warranted,

BUGGIES.

We have the largest Repository in Georgia and can suit EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.

FERTILIZERS.

2,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of
1,500 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
100 tons Pure Flower of Raw Bone,
150 tons Land Plaster,
500 tons Oyster Shell Lime, also,
200 tons Stono Soluable Guano,
500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
50 tons Potash Compound,
20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.

SEEDS.

Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:

10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,

1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once.
230 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early.
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.

2,000 Bushels German Millet.

And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or [illegible] bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as [illegible] or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.

1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
500 bushels of Timothy,
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vitches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's [illegible]
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof [illegible] only Oat worthy of pl[illegible] January to March.
500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.

We are in earnest, we mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE [illegible] PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Send [illegible]

We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOOD[illegible]

jan14—d&wtf

RHEUMATISM.

ONE (1) BOTTLE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Rheumatic Remedy will always cure an attack of inflammatory Rheumatism if taken within 10 or 15 days after the attack occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.

43 Broad Street,
[illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

THE LITTLE HATCHET.

A NEW AND TRUE VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.

Lives of all great men remind us
We can make our lies sublime.—Long-
fellow.

When Washington was young and not
As yet his country's sire and savior,
An ax for him his father bought,
Reward of excellent behavior.

Well loving what he drank and ate,
That father, in a corner handy,
A row of cherry trees had set,
Suggesting jam, and pie, and brandy.

Armed with his little tomahawk,
George to that orchard forth did sally,
And root and branch and leaf and stalk,
He mutilated generally.

His father, wild, though not with joy,
To see his darling fruit trees wither,
Crooked his forefinger at his boy,
And said to him, "Sirrah, come hither!"

Straightway to him the urchin hied,
And, through the orchard as he ran, "Sir,
Ax me no question," loudly cried,
"And I will make no lying answer."

His father led him by the ear,
To view his desolation's traces,
"Now, George," he said, in tones severe,
"Who chopped tha cherry tree to blazes?"

The boy an instant looked around,
And at that very moment hies across that memory-haunted ground
The negro gardener, Ike, or Isaac.

Brief space was his for thought; he saw
Unless he fibbed, he'd surely catch it;
"I cannot tell a lie, papa!
Ike cut it with my little hatchet!"

"My dear, dear child, come to my knees,
For I had infinitely rather,
You lied like ten Tom Ochiltrees
Than spoiled them cherries," cried his father.

He placed the boy across his lap,
Nor thence did let him rise before he
Had an appeal with leathern strap
Made to him a posteriori.

And so, when George was president,
And first in peace and first in war he,
Remembering this incident,
Lied no more than was necessary.

—The old style minuet is likely to become a fashionable dance.

—Father Hyacinthe is coming, with his family, to the United States.

—Richard Grant White is urged for the post of librarian to the Astor library.

—Parton's chances for getting his marriage legalized by special act are said to be very poor.

—We have wound up our dynamite clock. It will go off the first time a spring poet put foot in our sanctum.

—The opinion is gaining prevalence that Westervelt, convicted under the Charley Ross excitement, is innocent of the crime.

—The sultan is very ill. Just think how sweet it must be to have the 2,400 tender hands of 1,200 loving wives smooth his pillow and bathe his throbbing brow.

—The dramatization of "Seven Oaks," is finished, and has been read by Mr. Raymond, who thinks that he has found in it another bonanza.

—George Washington wore a No. 7 boot; but when he kicked a man the latter thought he was proprietor of a leather warehouse.

—About sixteen more breaks in the direct cable will have an effect of making people believe that whales have got a new way of rubbing their backs.

—Ex-Mayor Rodier, of Montreal, left by his will, $85,000 to the Gray Nuns, and $400 a year, equal to $5,000, to each of his two widowed daughters.

—Jim Bennett is making his bridal tour before marriage. This is enterprise. Nobody but a newspaper man would have thought of getting ahead of time thuswise.

—Elephants are getting very scarce and prudent people will lay in their next winter's supply now instead of waiting until the demand forces them up to an exhorbitant price.

—About 200 skunks have been captured at Oak Grove, Dodge county, Wis, this winter, and will be offered to enthusiastic society ladies next fall, in the shape of those "dear, lovely black fur sets, you know."

—In lower Bengal it appears by government reports that during the six years ending with 1866, 4,218 persons were killed by tigers, while the grand total of 13,400 people altogether were killed by wild animals, chiefly leopards and wolves.

—An old farmer said to his sons, "Boys, don't you ever speckerlate, or wait for somethin' to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder with a pail twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

—Mdlle. Tietjens, the prima donna, has a brother who is an old inhabitant of Sacramento, California. Learning that circumstances would compel her to return to Europe without visiting the Pacific coast, he has set out for the east to see her.

—Sims Reeves has been engaged to sing three songs at the Alexandra palace in London, on Good Friday, for which he is to receive seven hundred and fifty dollars—the highest sum ever paid to an English artist for singing at a single concert.

—The Ladies' bureau, announcing the birth of a boy baby in a Marshalltown family, says "it slid down a rift of sunshine." And we never before understood why all boys had such an unappeasable appetite for sliding down banisters. It's born in them, poor dears. —Burlington Hawkeye.

—Miss Carry May, the affianced of James Gordon Bennett, and not Ida, as erroneously stated, is the daughter of Dr. J. F. May, formerly of this city, and niece of the celebrated Captain May, of the United States dragoons, who captured Le Nega at the famous charge of Monterey in the Mexican war.—Washington Chronicle.

—Mrs. Woodhull's boil on her nose has obliged her to abandon her lecturing tour for the present. She found that no audience would listen patiently to rhapsodies upon the glories of the "true life" and the beauties of an "ideal love" from a woman with a boil on the end of her nose.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The Law Journal suggests that there ought to be a uniform law of marriage and divorce throughout the United States. The courts, it says, are powerless to remedy the discrepancy and diversity of decisions in the various states. And indeed it is becoming more and more a pertinent question, "who is married and who is not?"

—Mrs. Paran Stevens' house in Fifth avenue, New York, will cost when completed about $2,000,000. The malachite mantels in the drawing-room alone come to $20,000, and yet Mrs. Paran Stevens will one day occupy a simple vault, and upon the streets of New York there are thousands of women starving. Mrs. Paran Stevens, the maker of all this wealth, commenced business as a third-rate tavern keeper in Boston.

—Joan of Arc's canonization still hangs fire, like the cannon that goes off slowly. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, has succeeded in removing objections on the ground of her having been condemned to death by the bishop of Beauvais. It is said by the English bishops object on the ground that she was not a martyr of piety, but of patriotism.

* * *

Summary of State News.

ATHENS.

—Large quantities of meat are being shipped to Athens.

—Very little grain has, so far, been shipped to Athens.

—Cap. J. C. Turner has been re-appointed chief engineer of the Northeastern railroad.

—We understand that Rev. C. D. Campbell, at present of Quitman, has been called to the Baptist church of our city.

—Prof. Harry C. White lectured on the "chemistry of the atmosphere."

—Dr. Wm. H. Cumming, who has moved to Athens, has rented the Mitchell property adjoining Dr. Crawford Long.

—A glass retort filled with water, smashed up in Prof. White's hand last Thursday, cutting an artery in his wrist. The wound was not serious, we are glad to state, and did not interfere with his scientific duties.

—The third lecture of the state college monthly public lectures will be delivered [illegible] day, 3d March next, at seven [illegible] Now, the Block, by Prof. L. H. Char[illegible] where the Prince Storms.

[illegible] well accompanied [illegible] R. McLaws left [illegible] duke's cruise [illegible] Augusta. He [illegible] The com[illegible] why the [illegible]

[illegible] wood trains on the Athens branch run with lightning rapidity, [illegible] succeeded in overtaking one of them the other day and butting his brains out against the last car.—Georgian.

—At a business meeting of the congregation of the [illegible] church, held on Sunday, a unanimous call was made for Elder J S Lamar to return to the pastorate of the church, James Cranston, Marcellus P Foster, Esq, and Judge Twiggs were appointed a committee to make known the action of the church in a set of resolutions.

—The mission at St. Patrick's church is attended by crowds of devout Catholics, and great interest is manifested. The Redemptorist Fathers who are conducting the mission, are earnest in their denunciations of liquor selling to drunken men and round dancing.

—About six o'clock yesterday morning, James Gargan, residing on Talcott street, near Campbell, suddenly dropped dead while in the act of putting on his shoes. The deceased was seventy-seven years of age, and for the forty-three years he has resided in our city, has enjoyed the respect and confidence of our citizens. He was a member of the city council from the third ward during the years 1866, '68, '69, '70, and '71, and resigned January 1st, 1872.—Constitutionalist.

COVINGTON.

—Mr. T. A. Perry may now be considered the champion bird shot in this state. Last week he killed on the wing 34 birds out of 36 shots.

—A one ox cart, loaded with three sacks of guano, is a common sight in this market.

—There are seven Andersons on the grand jury for the first week of our superior court, and yet the "family" ain't half provided for.—Star.

COLUMBUS.

—Richard McCoy, colored, died in jail last Saturday afternoon. He was lately convicted of stealing tobacco from Bedell & Co. and had been sentenced for six months.—Enquirer.

—A large number of our merchants are ordering their freight from the north shipped via Fernandina.

—Columbus has a chemical laboratory. —Times.

CEDARTOWN.

—Wheat, we learn from our country friends, looks fine.

—Several of our people have been heard to say that Judge Underwood would make a capital governor.

—We understand that Cicero Groggan, the man who killed Dick Taliaferro, of Haralson, has been arrested.

—About forty true bills were returned at the late term of the court.

—William Meeks was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of April.—Express.

DALTON.

—Dalton is said to be the healthiest town in the state.

—We regret to learn that Rev. Reverdy Estill, rector of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church, has accepted a call to take charge of a congregation at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He leaves to-night for his new field of labor.

—Mr. J. R. Love, of the Concord woolen mills, has sent us some beautiful samples of goods made at these celebrated mills, at Smyrna, Ga. These goods are indeed beautiful, and fine enough for any southern gentleman or lady to wear, and they ought to wear it, every one of them, not only because they are the product of southern enterprise, but because the goods speak out and recommend themselves.—Enterprise

FORSYTH.

—The smokehouse of Mr. William Evers, a man upwards of ninety years of age, was entered on last Thursday night and robbed of ten or twelve pieces of bacon. It was found out that the meat was stolen by Bob and Jack Gilmore and some of the meat was found in the house of one of them out in Cloverville.

—Our brethren of the Methodist church are somewhat exercised as to whether or not an organ shall be used in the Sunday school services. A small matter truly, but sometimes wars are from trivial causes. We hope our brethren will steer clear of all trouble. We suggest the rule once recommended by Bro. Reynolds, viz; it all depends upon the size of the instrument. There is no objection to a small one, but a large one should not be tolerated, for instance one that can make more noise than the loudest member.

—We are pained to learn just as we go to press of the sudden death of Mr. M. T. Farley, a well known citizen of Monroe county. He lives near the line of Monroe and Pike and went to Barnesville and from there to Milner, on Saturday, for the purpose of selling some cotton. He left Milner at five o'clock Saturday afternoon for home by way of Liberty Hill. That night the horse arrived at home with the buggy but without Mr. Farley. The family became alarmed and commenced a search for him. It was late at night when they found him. His neck was broken and his shoulder dislocated. It is thought that he was affected with disease of the heart and becoming suddenly sick fell from the buggy with the above result.—Advertiser.

GRIFFIN.

—The Griffin female college has an attendance of ninety pupils.

—Mr. Arch Brown, a merchant near Locust Grove, in Henry county, had his store room burglarized last Friday night and two hundred and fifty dollars in money stolen. He was in the city Saturday and had a young man arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party. We learn that he recovered the greater part of the money supposed to have been stolen.—News.

ROME.

—Miss Florence Fouche has gone to Mellville, Chattooga county, to take charge of a school.

—The thermometer stood 60 degrees in the shade at the Rome hotel yesterday.

—On and after to-morrow there will be no night train on the Rome railroad.

—A wagon, loaded with wooden bowls, came to Rome last Saturday, from North Carolina. Rome has a big name abroad and the owner of the wood-ware came through Atlanta to this city.—Commercial.

—We understand Miss Kate Carter will come to Rome this week and be the guest of Miss Agnes Smith.

—The assets of Cherokee lodge, No. 66, amount to over $10,000.

—There is a young gentleman in this city who says that the name of the steamer Mary Carter should be changed by striking out the name Mary and inserting the name of Kate in lieu thereof. —Courier.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—G W McDaniel to Miss S S Shambles of Gwinnett county.

—M W Granade to Miss F D McDaniel of Rockdale county.

—W Thomas to Miss Nancy Postell, of Lumpkin county.

—L R Munroe to Miss Georgia Ann Green, of Forsyth county.

—T A Hamby to Miss Rachel Martin, of Forsyth county.

—J H Castleberry to Miss Emily J Pool, of Forsyth county.

—T S Blackman of Atlanta to Miss Mary E Hardage, of Social Circle.

—J. R. Dukes to Miss T. E. Murrell, of Oxford.

—Wiley E. Zellner to Miss Edna A. Chambless, of Monroe county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—Mrs. Calvin Massey of Harris county.

—W. L. Holland of Watkinsville.

—Mrs. S. D. Marton of Valdosta,

—Mr. Crawford of Valdosta, aged 87.

—L. Speildock of Savannah.

—Mrs. M. J. Blois of Savannah.

—Mrs. Cornelia Brown, of Cuthbert.

—Capt. L. J. Smith, of Carrollton.

—M. J. O'Donoghue, of Savannah.

—Mrs. W. A. Greene, of Taylor county.

—D. Rutledge, of Morganton.

—Mrs. C. Brown, of Augusta.

—Mrs. C. M. Crane, of Augusta.

—Mrs. Ezekiel Ratchford, of Geneva.

—Mrs. Susan Brown, of Covington, aged 87.

—Charles Pruden, of Eatonton.

—R. H. Perry, of Blakely.

—Mrs. James Holland, of Dalton.

—G. W. Higgins, of Dalton.

—Mrs. Martha C. Stathem, of Walton county.

—Mrs. Mary M. Hill, of Early county.

—[illegible], of Twiggs county.

—A. Wallace, of Merriwether county.

—Mrs. A. Howard, of Hamilton.

—Reuben Estes, of Hart county.

—E. F. Curry of Washington county.

—Rev. Richard Smith of Pulaski county, aged 80. A Baptist preacher for 50 years.

—John Carroll of Gwinnett county.

—Jacob Lewis of Augusta.

—Mrs. J. E. Caldwell of Gainesville.

—Miss Berta Jenkins of Upatore.

—Lee Henderson of Lincoln county.

—Mrs. M. C. Bond of Savannah.

—Mr. Hatton of Rockdale county.

—R. Morris of Henry county.

—Jesse Cooper of Houston county, aged 69.

—Mrs. Martha Davenport of Webster county.

—Mrs. McLeroy of Fayette county, aged 91.

—Mrs. W. P. Eastman of Dodge county.

—Hugh L. Speer of Americus.

—J. L. Martin of Monroe county, aged 80.

—J. H. Cox of Madison.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Yopp of Irwinton, aged 76.

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact early stages of disease. They are, moreover, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evil. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evacuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the Bitters which also rectify kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria. feb26–deod1w&w1t

Miscellaneous

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

Sales Room and Office,
— IN THE —
MARKHAM HOUSE,
LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
feb26–dtf

Have Removed.
MENKO & BRO.

IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21
Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.
OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.
lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to this building, and are
Offering Great Bargains
TO THE TRADE.

We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
MENKO & BRO.,
WHITEHALL STREET.
jan11–dtf

The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SON'S
Aladdin Security Oil,
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.
☞Read the following certificate, selected from many others:

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 23, 1874.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS': Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

☞IT WILL NOT EXPLODE
Ask your Storekeeper for it.
Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23–d6mo

SOUL READING!
Or Psychometric Delineation of Character.

MRS. S. E. SMITH would respectfully announce to the public that those who wish and will visit her in person at the Callaway House, 15½ Broad street, or send their autograph or lock of hair, she will give their leading traits of character and peculiarities of disposition, marked changes in past and future life, physical disease, etc., what business they are best adapted to pursue in order to be successful, the physical and mental adaptation of those intending marriage, etc., etc.

Price—Women $1 00; Men $2 00.
By Mail $3 00 and four 3 cent stamps.
Address Mrs. S. E. SMITH, No. 15½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
feb23–1w

1837. THE 1876.
Southern Christian Advocate.
Rev. F. M. KENNEDY, D. D., Editor.
Rev. J. W. BURKE, Assistant Editor.
Rev. A. G. HAYGOOD, Editorial Cor'd'nt.

THIRTY-NINTH VOLUME

THIS RELIGIOUS FAMILY WEEKLY, established in 1837, having for the scope of its circulation Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and East Alabama, maintains the position long held by it as the equal of any family newspaper in the country. Subscription, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, invariably in advance. Postage paid by the publishers. Ministers furnished at half price.

To Advertisers.

As an advertising medium the Advocate has no superior in the States above named—indeed it can hardly be equalled in this respect—and the attention of merchants, manufacturers, and other "MEN WHO ADVERTISE," is confidently called to its superior merits. It will pay them to try. Rates of advertising reasonable and indiscriminating. Address
J. W. BURKE & CO.,
feb26–dtf Macon, Ga.

Dancing School,
CONCORDIA HALL.

PROF. NICHOLS will commence a class in Dancing, for new beginners and others, on Thursday, March 2d, 1876, at 4 o'clock p. m., for ladies and children; at 8 o'clock p. m., for gentlemen.
feb26–dtd

DAVID McBRIDE,
36 Decatur street,
ATLANTA.................GEORGIA,
Manufacturer of the best
Buggies, Carriages and Express Wagons,
ever used in the State of Georgia. Orders solicited and repairing done on short notice and cheaper than can be done elsewhere in the city. DAVID McBRIDE.
feb20–dtf

Tried by Fire and Found not Wanting
J. L. VARNER,
Fire and Life Insurance Agent,
CUTHBERT, GEORGIA.

REPRESENTING the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe, and the most substantial American companies. Insurance placed at lowest rates and all losses promptly paid. feb6,'75–d1y

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales 410 bales; uplands 12¾; Orleans 12 13-16.

Futures opened easier; March 12 5-16@12⅜; April 12⅝@12 21-32; May 12 29-32@12 15-16; June 13 3-16@13¼; July 13⅜@13 7-16.

Money 3. Gold 114⅞. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 90. Stocks active and lower. Governments active and strong. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and heavy. Pork dull at $22 75. Lard firm; steam 13 35@13⅜. Turpentine steady at 36. Rosin quiet at $1 60@$1 65 for strained. Freights steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6⅜; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 26,000; American 12,600; cotton to arrive flat and tending down; sales of middling uplands regular contract March or April delivery 5 15 16.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—1:00 P.M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped March or April per sail 6⅛; do. April or May delivery 6 1-32; do. May or June delivery 6⅛; do. June or July delivery 6 7-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—2:30 P.M.—Cotton sales to-day include 6,400 bales American.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—3:00 P.M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped February or March per sail 6 1-16; do. March delivery 5 29-32; do. April or May delivery 6; June or July delivery 6 3-16.

LONDON, March 1.—Erie 16.

PARIS, March 1.—Rentes 66f 52½c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1876.

No change to note.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	112	Selling	114
SILVER—			
Buying	104	Selling	108
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90a92	Atlanta City 8s	85a87
Georgia 7s	100a102	Atlanta 10s	103a105
Ga. 7s gold	100a102	Aug'sta City 7s	82a84
Ga. 8s	103a105	Georgia R. R.	95a98
Atlanta Water	79a82	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	75a78	Savannah City	82a84
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	76a78	A. & W. P. R. R	73a76
C. R. R.	46a48		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—whole hog	9½
BEEF CATTLE	2@5
EGGS	11@12½
BUTTER—	
Country	15@20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	25@27½
Spring chickens	20@22½
Geese	40@50
Ducks	20
Turkeys	75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—	
Turkeys	12@14
Chickens	10@12
Geese	10
Ducks	12½
Squirrels	10
Rabbits	8
Possum	11
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	7½a8
Peaches halves	8a8½
Peaches peeled	10a12½
Apples peeled	5½a6½
Apples unpeeled	no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	66@70
MEAL	66@70
GRITS	$5 50
WHEAT	$1 25a$1 45
WHEAT BRAN	$1 10
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 00@$1 10
OATS	60a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 10a1 25
Clover	$1 00
Tennessee	$1 00
PEAS	$1 00@$1 10
POTATOES	$3 00@3 75
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	31a32
Tierces	29a30
Hhds	[illegible]a29
SYRUPS	50a68
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75 $2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	21a24
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11
White extra C	10¾
Yellow C	10½
Yellows	8½a9½
New Orleans	10½a10¾
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00a8 50
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	nominal
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	10½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	13a13½
Clear rib sides	12¾a13
Long clear sides	12½
Shoulders	9¾
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15½
Bulk hams	12½
LARD—	
Tierces	14½a15¾
Kegs and cans	15a16
Buckets	15
HOMINY	$5 50
CHEESE	15
VINEGAR	25a40
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 25a$3 50
Diamond	$3 25a$3 50
English crown	$3 25a$3 50
SUNDRIES—	
Bologna	12½a15
Dried Beef	16a17½
Buckwheat Flour	$8 00a$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls	12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 90
80 per ct	$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 40
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26½a28
Good	29a38
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 00
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	none
IRON TIES—	5½
P'cd	4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a24
STRIPES	9a15
OSNABURGS	10½a12
CAMBRICS	6½a7½
PRINTS	6½a7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8½a9
SHIRTINGS	6½a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	5a15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	8a8½
7 8	7a7½
3-4	5½a6
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised	$3 50a$4 per bbl
Northern	$5 50a$6 00
PEARS	$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—	
Messina, each	2½a3
Florida	3½a4
LEMONS—	
Palermo	$6a$8 per box
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75a$2 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In frails	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½a15
English Walnuts	15a20
Filberts	12½a15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 95a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9a10
TEAS—in five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00a1 25
Imperial	$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb.	45a50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb.	50a55
Medium, 11-in old	60a65
Good 11-in old	65a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	[illegible]
Eights 6-in	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Fine 12-in, pounds, good	[illegible]
Stultz AAAA	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12-in	$1 10
SMOKING—	
[illegible]	[illegible]

REMOVAL!
J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT,
SEED AND MACHINERY DEPOT,
Removed to Nos. 61 and 63, (formerly Strong & Co's old Cotton Warehouse)
BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Now have the largest and best located establishment in the South, where we shall continue to sell at STILL LOWER CASH figures SEEDS, Garden, Grass and field; PLOWS, Avery & Son and Geo. Watts; and every description of IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS a farmer should have. Also, STEAM ENGINES, Saw Mills, Grist Mills; WAGONS, Studebaker and Milburn, including all styles of Light Spring;

Reapers, Mowers, Separators & Threshers, Wood Pumps,
&c., &c., &c. 500 Bushels GERMAN MILLET and 300 Barrels
CHOICE EASTERN SEED POTATOES,
50 Barrels Red and White Onion Sets.
ALL AT PANIC PRICES.

Education.

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this institution the 2d Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in tact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia. dec9–d3m

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL
Academy of the Visitation
NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1–d2tawly

A FORTUNE FOR $1.
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY
Legalized by authority of an act of the Legislature.
Tickets $1 Each, 6 for $5.
One chance in every 3.
$250,000 in Prizes.
CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.
6th Extraordinary Drawing.
1 CASH PRIZE of.........$100,000
1 CASH PRIZE of.........50,000
1 CASH PRIZE of.........25,000
1 CASH PRIZE of.........20,000
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,000.

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Patrick, President Board of Trade. Second by Gov. James. Third by Ticket Holders. Fourth by City, County and State officials, and the Fifth by sworn Commissioners. Extraordinary offer! 20 Chances for $10! leaving balance to be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal pay. For full particulars and Circulars, Address the Manager, C. M. PATTEE, Laramie City Wyoming. dec21–d&wtf

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

NINETY-NINTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 Park Row, New York.
1dec4—dtf

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 69 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 22 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodious store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address J. C. MARTIN,
dec28–dtf Adairsville, Ga.

By JOYNER & ELLIS,
33 Marietta street. Hereafter our
Regular Auction Sales
will be every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ☞Parties having Merchandise or other property to sell will please notify us previous to days of sale. feb27–d4t

Kimball Carriages

Mr G. F. Kimball, of the well known firm of
Kimball Brothers,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS OF
BOSTON,
Has just brought to this city a stock of their
Fine Carriages
which are now on sale at the Repository of
G. C. ROGERS
14 Decatur street,
where Mr. Kimball may be found for the present, to show the Carriages and take orders for any style desired. He respectfully refers to a few of the many well known citizens of Atlanta who have used the
KIMBALL CARRIAGES
Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Hon. John H. James, Judge O. A. Lochrane, Judge John Collier, Hon. E. P. Howell, John H. Flynn, Esq., Oliver H. Jones, Esq., Anthony Murphy, Esq., L. [illegible], Esq., B. W. Wrenn, Esq.

W. & C. Guano.
Office of W. H. BEACH,
GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT
FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES
FOR THE
NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,
A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at
$38 Per Ton
FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH.

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.

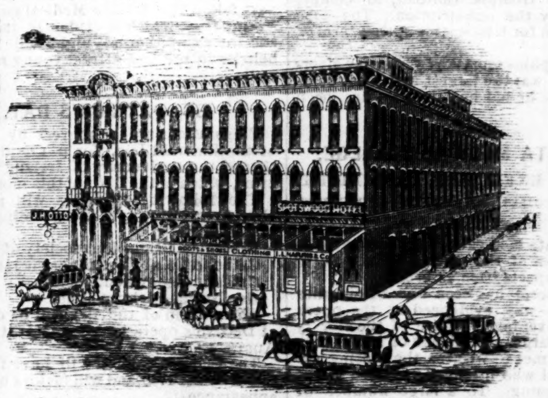
The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 2 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT Ammonia, obtained from fish.

The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 to 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.
W. H. BEACH,

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL
Nearly Opposite Depot. MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT



Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully sollicite share of public favors.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'
Life & Health Insurance Co.
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Authorized Capital $4,500,000
Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA
Capital Stock.........$100,000.
W. H. KETCHUM, President.........F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.
Capital Stock.........$100,000.
Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,
Major C. G. SAMUEL, President.........ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary.........C. ROWELL, Attorney,
Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A P. Allgood, Trion Factory; C. Rowell, Rome, Ga.; Alfred Shorter, Rome, Ga.; C. G. Samuel, Rome, Ga.; John H. Newton, Athens, Ga.; A. R. Jones, Cedartown, Ga.; Hon. D. F. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. D. B. Hamilton, Rome, Ga.; Cain Glover, Rome, Ga.; T. McGuire, Rome, Ga.; F. Woodruff, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Camp, Rome, Ga., M. H. Bunn, Cedartown, Ga.; A. J. King, Cave Spring, Ga.; Hon W. H. Hutchins, Polk county, Georgia.

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Capital Stock.........$100,000.
Hon. N. N. CLEMENTS.........President and General Manager, Tuskaloosa, Ala.
Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, Vice-President.........Montgomery, Alabama.
W. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary.........STONE & CLOPTON, Attorneys.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, MERIDIAN, MISS
Capital Stock.........$100,000.
Colonel JAMES W. BECK, President.........JOHN H. GRAY, Vice-President.
L. A. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Security! Economy! Liberality!
are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
dec2–deodtf General Superintendent of Agencies.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,
N. Y. One Block from Union
Square and Broadway.
This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.
C. B. FERRIN, Prop
oct10– sep17–d1y

LADD'S ALKALINE
TRADE MARK
ATLANTA GEORGIA
FERTILIZER

None Genuine except this Brand is on barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct15–dtf

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our
Jeans and Cassimeres.
You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.
We Solicit Comparison.
Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24–dtf PRICE, LOVE & PORTER.

JOSEPH GORDON,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 24 Peachtree street,
ATLANTA.................GEORGIA.
COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. 1j28–d1y

Couche House,
KINGSTON.................GEORGIA.
THIS large Hotel is now kept by W. W. Rainey and Mrs. T. R. Couche, formerly the proprietors of this house. No pains will be spared to give the traveling public good accommodation—both eating and sleeping. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
W. W. RAINEY,
MRS. T. R. COUCHE,
feb15–d3m Proprietors.

Fertilizers.

STRONG'S
Ammoniated Super Phosphate.
CONTAINS BY ANALYSIS.
Ammonia.........4 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.........12 per cent.
Soluble Bone Phosphate.........26 per cent.
Potash Salts.........2 1-2 per cent.

The above fertilizer is the highest standard made and sold in this country, as is shown by analysis above, made by the best Chemists now living.

The Phosphate of lime in this compound is from animal bone, not rock phosphate, and is therefore more valuable, being taken up and assimilated more readily by the roots of the plants. It is dry, fine, and light, containing much less moisture than is usually found in commercial manures. It is cheaper than other fertilizers which cost less per ton, because it contains more valuable material to the pound, and will go on more ground.

400 tests made last season, and testimonials of the highest character can be shown.

100 tons will arrive next week.
C. H. STRONG, Agent,
feb19–dtf No. 60 Broad street.

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO. ....GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the
Pacific Guano Company,
CAPITAL
$1,000,000!
JUST RECEIVED,
2,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano.
500 tons Acid Phosphate for composting
(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)

We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock of Acid Phosphate show about 15 per cent. available "Phosphoric Acid, and the Soluble Pacific near 10 per cent. Sol Phosphoric Acid, which equals nearly 20 per cent. of Dissolved Phosphate, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time. as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.

Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.
Respectfully, ADAIR & BROTHERS.
jan2–d3mo

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS
WINDOW GLASS
F. D. THURMAN & CO.
BROKEN GLASS
Replaced in any part of the city, at LOW CASH PRICES, by sending your orders to the
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Window Glass Store,
No. 21 North Pryor Street.
feb9–d1mo

Fire Insurance.

The Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y,
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
SEVENTHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
CASH CAPITAL.........$300 000 00
SURPLUS FUND.........$224,420 22
TOTAL ASSETS.........$524,420 22
Losses paid since the organization of the Company
$1,300,000 00.
By the provisions of the Charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.
Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Merchandise, and all other insurable property.
W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
feb9–dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS!
FERTILIZERS!
PRICES REDUCED!
Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,
ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.

Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:
50 Boy Excelsior Plows,
50 No. C 1 Excelsior 2-horse Steel Plows,
500 Dixie Cast 1-horse Plows, at $3 00, or 6 at one order for $15 00,
500 one and 2-Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows, the best Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
500 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
250 dozen Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes cheaper than ever before offered,
75 Two-horse Iron Axle
Farm Wagons,
from $75 00 up and warranted,
BUGGIES.
We have the largest Repository in Georgia and can suit EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.
FERTILIZERS.
2,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of
1,500 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
100 tons Pure Flower of Raw Bone,
150 tons Land Plaster,
500 tons Oyster Shell Lime, also,
200 tons Stono Soluble Guano,
500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
50 tons Potash Compound,
20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.
SEEDS.
Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:
10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,
1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once.
250 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early,
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.
2,000 Bushels German Millet.
And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.
1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
500 bushels of Timothy,
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vitches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's G
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof
only Oat worthy of pl
January to March.
500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.
We are in earnest, we mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Sen
We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House.
MARK W. JOHNSON & WOOD
jan14–d&wtf

RHEUMATISM.
ONE (1) BOTTLE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Rheumatic Remedy will always cure an attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism if taken within 10 or 15 days after the attack occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.
43 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Unc
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sold at the
charges of tra
viz: R. S. Da
pc wardrobe,
N. C.; also,
and 3 pk'ge
Va.